

THE
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PROFESSIONAL AUTHORITY.

The opinions of mankind upon subjects which they do not, and cannot, understand, because they have not studied them, are framed on very curious grounds. The popular mind is pretty generally swayed by professional *dicta*. It is very reasonably conjectured that men who have devoted their lives to particular studies should understand them better than others. Hence professional opinions are respected, and sometimes bought and paid for at a fictitious price: but so unstable is the human mind, that the experience of ages is often set at nought, and even goes for nothing, when established opinions are besieged and stormed with sufficient arrogance and impudence. It is only necessary that an anonymous scribbler (whose lucubrations by some accident have found a place in a periodical which has been puffed into popularity) should be sufficiently dogmatical, unscrupulous, and mendacious,—and thousands will be gulled into the belief that he is right. A writer in a recent number of *The Times* has had the modesty to assume that *he* (the representative of the fourth estate) understands the mysteries of every calling as well as, nay, better than, those whose attention has been professionally engaged upon it during a large portion of the whole life. *He* knows better how to conduct a campaign or a siege than any commander-in-chief; *he* takes the lawyers by the shoulders and sets them right; *he* understands divinity, physic, architecture, music, poetry, and politics, better than any divine, physician, architect, musician, doctor, or cabinet councillor; and one can only regret that *he* is not at once constituted Prime Minister, Metropolitan Archbishop, President of the College of Physicians, Lord Chancellor, Poet Laureate,—universal professor of all arts, sciences, and literature. True, this conceit, in its milder ratios, has found favour with great minds. We have some recollection of a paper in the “*Rambler*,” wherein Dr. Johnson undertakes to prove to demonstration, for the benefit of the then

existing race of architects, what would be the best form of arch for the construction of Blackfriars Bridge ; and a bishop, not less celebrated, in a previous generation, undertook to teach physicians the medicinal virtues of tar water :—thus illustrating an observation of a modern writer, that there is a sense in which the follies of genius are found on an exact level with the conceits of the shallowest minds.

It is, however, a question which much concerns us all, how far and to what extent we are to follow blindly the oracular opinions of professional men. Indeed, there are times and occasions in which these are challenged by divisions even within the camp. Then comes the question—Who shall decide when *doctors* disagree? The present times are in this respect truly portentous. Look where we will, we can scarcely find a professional *dictum* which appears to be finally settled and determined. Law, physic, and divinity are all in a state of siege. Lord Brougham has nearly capsized the Juggernaut Car under which generations of men, women, and children have been legally crushed ; and every act of Parliament has rendered the machine of the man of law more and more top-heavy. Physic has been attacked in her strongholds. Not only have professors, once of good repute, turned arrant quacks, and vilified the very *alma mater* which brought them forth and nourished them ; but the profession itself is re-examining, with tender misgivings, the foundations of its faith, and the principles of its practice. Divinity is assaying the same perilous enterprise. The Church itself is distracted and divided, and its enemies are rejoicing in fiendish glee. Truth and right are on their trial, and all parties are crying out with the Prophet,—“ Truth faileth, so that justice cannot enter.”

But what is this but just one of those stages of excitement in the body social, which, like certain electro-magnetic conditions of the earth's surface, occur once, twice, or thrice, in every century or lustrum ?—there is nothing new or remarkable about it. On the one hand, the upstarts who are making all this fuss are but reiterating the objections which have been fully answered a score of times, and in different generations ; and on the other hand if there be any real changes for the better in progress amongst us, those changes, so far as they are professional, are but the taking into favour that which has before found favour and been discarded. In medicine, for instance, the “humoral theory” of disease, which attributes deranged health to impurities in the blood, and which triumphed without opposition a century and a half since, and was afterwards rejected in favour of the modern theory of disease as originating rather in the blood-vessels than in the blood,—this “humoral theory” is again in the ascendant, and there, by the aid of the microscope, it is likely to remain ; for what was conjectured formerly can now be demonstrated. This, however, is rather a scientific than a professional change. We can scarcely say as much for the modern condition of the fine arts, much less for modern divinity and law. Music is perhaps advancing ; at least, so it appears to us as a nation ; but the present movement is as nothing when compared with the royal speed of the musical age of

good Queen Bess. Ecclesiastical architecture is emerging from its recent disgraceful and degenerate estate—our new churches are less like stables than the structures erected half a century ago; but if the modern Gothic emulates the reputation of our brother Christopher, we have nothing new which can compare with the Abbey of Westminster, or with the Cathedrals of York, Canterbury, or Salisbury. The genius of the past yet sleeps.

But to return to purely professional matters,—What is the public to do when professional advisers differ among themselves?

First of all, are these differences important? Many of them certainly are insignificant, still the results may be serious. It cannot be, for instance, a very momentous question in itself whether goodly-sized wax candles should stand upon the communion-tables in our churches or not. In all, or most of, our Cathedrals and Collegiate Chapels, candles have stood quietly on the altar for centuries, and we never heard of their setting fire to the building, nor, till lately, of their lighting the bad passions of the clergy into a flame. Now and then a London fog will, for half-an-hour in the day time, so far obscure the “dim religious light” of a parish church, that it is a most convenient thing to have a pair of candles ready placed on the table: but we know clergymen who would rather prefer that the service should stop than that such a “remnant of popery” should pollute his domain. On the other hand, there are very warm advocates for candles being not only at hand, but always lighted, even in the broad glare of day-light, as an indispensable symbol of some doctrine otherwise in danger of being overlooked. We confess we had rather trust this question to the common sense of mankind than to professional, or even episcopal, decision; for the bishops as well as the inferior clergy can be very furious when the question in dispute is utterly trifling and ridiculous. Unimportant differences in opinion may be traced through all the professions, and contentions about *them* have doubtless their influence in determining the respect due to professional theories.

But, again, *important* questions are not unfrequently at issue between professional combatants: and in courts of law every gentleman who addresses the jury is anxious to explain to them how egregiously his “learned friend” has mistaken the bearing of the evidence; and this often when an immense amount of property, or human liberty, or even life itself is at stake. And yet if to these worthy expounders of the law, a case is sent for a private opinion, it is about as certain that they will agree with each other as it is certain that they will disagree about the same point, or any other point, if it come before them, or is about to come before them, in open court. Now, whether the diverse lights in which these questions are viewed in court be owing to the arrangement of the windows, so different from those dingy, dusky nooks called “Chambers,”—or whether it be that the human mind is quickened in its operations by the presence of an interested audience, and thus inspired to flights of magic eloquence after the manner of the Athenian orator who frankly told

the enraptured listeners to his eloquence—"ye are my wings;"—or whether the august presence of the judge suggests to these candid inquirers the necessity of seeing both sides of the subject (but only one at a time),—it is quite clear, that except for these results of their contentions, professional opinions on matters of law would be at a sad discount with the public. There is one simple method indeed by which *the law* of any question may be ascertained without going into court. Let the interested person endeavour, without prejudice, to ascertain, either by his own moral sense, or by the advice of judicious friends, which is the side of *justice*; and he may pretty safely conclude that law is on the *other* side.

Professional questions are sometimes extremely difficult, especially if the evidence required is not easily procured. And this is particularly the case in the medical profession. The following curious instance was recently brought before the Medical Society of London. A child less than two years of age had been observed to walk lame for some days. A surgeon was consulted, who could find no cause for the lameness, and the child was taken to a consulting surgeon of the highest eminence, who pronounced the case "incipient hip disease." He ordered the hip joint to be encased in an immoveable frame-work, with a view of making the joint stiff for life, as the only mode of preventing the destruction of the joint by ulceration, to the extreme danger of the patient's life. Moreover, the child was ordered to the sea-side. After a month's residence on the coast, a surgeon in practice there was requested to examine the joint. He did so, and pronounced it sound; and even ridiculed the idea of incipient disease. The splint was taken off, and the child managed to walk. The lameness had disappeared, to the great joy of the parents. On the next day, however, the child was as lame as ever. It was now thought that the affection was sympathetic of some insidious form of dyspepsia. Medicine was administered with this view, and immediately the limb was again restored; the child walked, and ran, and jumped with the greatest glee. Clever doctor! But stay;—in a day or two the child was as lame as ever, nay worse; nothing could persuade the poor child to place its foot on the ground. Another dose was administered, and with the same happy result. But again and again lameness recurred, and that for weeks and months together. Other opinions were sought, other explanations offered, other remedies tried: but the end was mystery. At length, some eight months after the first attack of lameness, the child complained of a sore place on the instep, on examining which, the nurse perceived a little boil, from the centre of which projected the point of a rusty needle. This being extracted, the lameness never recurred. The needle had entered the limb, when, and where, and how, is unknown, but had evidently in its travels occasionally penetrated some nerve, and thus lamed the child, and puzzled the doctors.

Such cases as these should teach the profession a lesson which all are slow to learn. Nothing is more difficult than for a professional man to acknowledge himself as ignorant on a given point as his clients.

The public may also learn what they are to expect when they demand from a professional man that knowledge which it is impossible he should possess. Thus he is often expected to give the history, past, present, and future, of the case presented for his opinion. As a general rule, the causes of disease are little known to the medical man; but he is always expected to give a full account of them. Equally unreasonable it is to expect from a solicitor a positive decision as to the result of a coming trial. Why, "the glorious uncertainty of the law" is his very life.

But with regard to the profession of arms,—a body of men whom recent events have taught us to respect and almost revere,—who shall gainsay the tactics of our military and naval commanders, now that victory has stamped them at once with wisdom and power? So long as the event was doubtful, it was easy to sit in Printing-house Square, and happily ignorant of the smell of gun-powder, to scrutinize the hidden plans and tactics of those to whom the fate of Europe was committed; and in language which, though big and blustering, might afterwards be turned either way, so to prefigure the coming events as that either a victory or a defeat might seem to careless readers to justify the self-eulogium, showing how clearly the results had all been foreseen. Verily, these heroes of the quill are stealthy, if not valorous, knights.

As to the conduct of our successive governments in the disastrous commencement of the war, it were treason and treachery to believe that there are two opinions in the country. Never was so awful a sacrifice of human life made at the shrine of low, selfish partizanship; and while justly regarding diplomacy as a species of professional science, we hold ourselves justified in denouncing not the policy, for policy has no place in the proceedings, but the *selfishness*, the *recklessness*, the brutal disregard of the health and lives of the defenders of their country, which last winter's campaign revealed as the attributes of those to whose management the conduct of the war was committed. Our recent successes shall never obliterate from our minds the remembrance of that national crime. No doubt it was jovial fun to certain parties in the state to make widows and orphans just for a freak, to send out the pride of the national blood to starve and rot, and die unheeded and unpitied. It was congenial to this merry company to rebuke with severity the medical remonstrances which, at the suggestions of humanity, were reiterated from the camp and from the hospital. And is it not now a pretty thing to say, as all history will say, that when the British government would have destroyed its whole military force, just by letting them perish for want of necessaries, the wreck of the army was saved *by a woman!* Yes; Miss Nightingale fed the men who would have starved, restored the wounded who would have died, and thus rescued the army from defeat; and by saving the army, saved Europe. There are men who will not believe the truth of the tradition of Joan of Arc. Let them read the records of the Nightingale campaign. This lady's zeal, prowess, energy, and magnanimity, has never been

exceeded, perhaps never equalled, in any of her sex. There were men who sneered at this female corps. Familiar only with vice and selfishness, they could not be brought to believe in the existence of such exalted virtue, such unselfish devotion: and now, if there is one voice which is authorised to speak *quasi ex cathedra*,—on the preparations for the casualties of war, on military hospitals, on the commissariat, on the medical arrangements, and on the not less important arrangements for the transport of the wounded, and the nursing of the sick,—that voice is the voice of Miss Nightingale; and what she says to the people of England is, “*prepare me a hospital, wherein I may train my sisters and my countrywomen to nurse the sick.*”

Brother Masons! you who have always taken the lead in every good and charitable work, let your aid be forthcoming on this occasion. Rally round the ensign of this modern maid of Orleans, in whom shine conspicuous the Masonic qualities, especially of brotherly love, relief, and truth. She affects not male attire, nor military armour; but her truly feminine and delicate mind is fortified with masculine energy: the battle to which she urges you is holy, her forces are the elements of good, arrayed against moral and physical evils; once she has saved a country and a continent, who shall refuse, by his aid and influence, to wish her God Speed?

NOTES ON ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.

(Continued from page 539.)

CHAPTER VII.

WHAT FREEMASONRY HAS EFFECTED.

WINCHESTER, or Winton, was called successively by the names of Venta Belgarum, and Wintanceaster. The history of the present cathedral, which is dedicated to the holy and indivisible Trinity, commences about the year 635, when St. Birinus came over to England on his mission of turning our forefathers from the cruel superstitions of paganism. Amongst other persons, Birinus converted to the Christian faith Kynegils (Kinegilsus), king of the West Saxons, whose godfather at the font, says Stow, was King Oswald. Those two kings rewarded the exertions of Birinus by giving him the bishopric of Dorchester.

Kynegils soon died, and his son Kennelwalch—whose name is spelt, we know, in eight different ways, and it may be in more—succeeded his father, and founded the church at Winchester, which he made a bishop's see. This church he lived to complete, and on his death he was buried, John of Exeter tells us, before the high altar, considered the most holy place, and generally reserved, as we know, for ecclesiastics alone, to whom then, and even in the present day, the chancel especially belongs. Many bishops were buried beside King

Kennelwalch; and St. Swithun would have found near him his last resting-place, but he was full of humility, and chose to be buried in a damp, shady part of the churchyard. St. Swithun was first monk and then prior of a monastery bearing his name; and then, through the interest of Ethelwolph (Athelwolfe), he was promoted to the bishopric, 852. The bones of St. Swithun, when canonized, were removed, and the translation was delayed by heavy rains; and so it became a popular belief that if rain falls on St. Swithun's day, namely the fifteenth of July, the weather does not clear up for forty days. St. Swithun was fond of architecture, and promoted greatly the building of monasteries and churches; so we cannot wonder that his grave was frequented by the pilgrim, and miracles said to have been wrought there. A beautiful chapel was erected over his remains at the north door of the nave, and for some time a solemn service performed upon his day. It is almost needless to remark that St. Swithun encouraged Masonry, which had now begun to revive from the low state into which it had fallen. Had it not been for Freemasons, few of these religious houses and noble churches would have arisen; nor would the Craft, patronized by Alfred the Great, have so rapidly improved.

The next bishop who carried on the good work of St. Swithun was Athelwold, who was previously a monk at Winchester, and then abbot at Abingdon. He is said to have disinterred the bones of Birinus and St. Swithun, and to have placed them in "scriniums," made of silver and gold. Rudborne and Milner, to whom we are indebted for the history of Winchester cathedral, so ably given with other authors by the Rev. Professor Willis in his *Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral*, contained in the *Proceedings of the Archæological Institute*, tell us that Wakelin was the first bishop of Winchester appointed, after the Norman conquest, in this see. The crypts [confessiones et martyria], of Winchester cathedral, which latter is built in the form of a cross, are very old, and were built by St. Athelwold in the Saxon style; but in the building itself all styles are combined, and hence it has been called "*a school of ecclesiastical architecture.*" Doubtless all the original building was Saxon; but a great part of the old church falling into decay, it was restored, and added to by this Bishop Wakelin, in the Norman, justly termed a Romanesque style.

The tower, which was built, it is conjectured, shortly after—some, as Milner, say, before—the death of Bishop Wakelin, is peculiarly massive, built so as an act of precaution, because the former tower gave way. Few persons unacquainted with architecture, who gaze on this tower from its exterior, are contented with its effect; indeed, many think it would be decidedly improved if it were built higher, or the addition made of a spire. This would be indeed contrary to the sound principle of architecture; the fine Norman lantern tower—never built, by the way, for bells—would be immediately spoiled. But let any one, with the most uneducated eye, enter the interior of this massive pile, and he cannot fail to be awed into admiration—here,

where everything is vast, venerable, and lofty; and the voice of the universal church below joins daily with the church above in lauding the great Architect of the universe.

Though the Saxon style of architecture prevails in the crypt, and the tower, standing on four massive piers, and the transepts, are Norman, Early English prevails at the east end, where there are two beautiful chantry chapels, in memorial of Bishop Waynflete and Cardinal Beaufort. We have here, not far from the altar, a work of art strangely out of place—a Grecian monument of Bishop North, by Chantrey. As monuments should agree with the style of architecture in which they are placed, so should painted glass—a thing little attended to, perchance because the manufacturer of the glass is often no architect. Thus James Barr remarks, in his “*Anglican Church Architecture*”—

“Painted glass does not appear to have been generally used for the embellishment of windows until about the middle of the twelfth century; and in each style of mediæval architecture will be found to be distinguished by certain peculiarities in the tone and disposition of the colours, which require to be carefully attended to by modern artists, since the effect and character of the sacred building are often greatly dependent upon the proper introduction of this beautiful and resplendent material.”

Willement likewise remarks, in his *Glossary of Architecture*, “that stained glass ought properly to decorate and not supersede the architecture.”

There are in this eastern portion of the cathedral three chapels, at the extreme end: one, dedicated to Bishop Langton; the other, it is supposed, to Adam de Orilton, who was bishop eleven years; while the remaining one in the centre is the chapel of “Thomas Silkstede, Prior,” dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which contains a good deal of elaborate carving in wood, and curious fresco paintings on the wall, described at length by Milner. The greater part of the nave was recased with the arches, by William of Wykeham, who was consecrated Bishop of Winchester, October 10, 1367: it manifests the elegant simplicity and majesty of the perpendicular style which prevailed in the fifteenth and the commencement of the sixteenth century. Excepting St. Paul’s cathedral, the naves of the churches of York, Ely, and Winchester are the longest of those in England, all being in length 250 feet. The height of the tower of this church is 135 feet, while the height of the towers of the other churches we have just mentioned are 188, 215, and 340 feet respectively. The magnificent chantry of William of Wykeham, “a consummate architect and engineer,” great both as a bishop and a Freemason, is found in the nave on the south side. The bishop is represented in full episcopal costume, with two angels at his head, and at his feet three monks.

We have not as yet mentioned the choir, with its fine stone screen, which was, with the side aisle, the work of Bishop Fox.

“The high altar,” says Professor Willis, “was fixed originally between the extreme pillars and the shrine of St. Swithun, and the other saints appear to have

stood behind it. A lofty and magnificent reredos now extends from pillar to pillar, immediately backing the altar; and the space behind it to the east, including the polygonal part of the choir, is thus cut off and separated; a door on each side the altar leads to this space.

“This was the ‘feretory,’ a place for the feretra or shrines of the patron saints. The arrangement is analogous to that of many other cathedrals. Unfortunately, the date of this reredos is not preserved; and there are no devices to lead us to fix it with any precision, save only that its style indicates late work, and it may therefore be assigned to the latter end of the fifteenth century. The lateral enclosure of the choir is effected by screens of stone tracery, which bear initials, mottoes, devices, and a date. We have in different parts the initials of Fox, and his motto, *Est Deo Gratia*, in black letter; the initials of Cardinal Beaufort, and his motto, *IN DOMINO CONFIDO*; and the initials W. F. and motto, *SIT LAUS DEO*, of some unknown benefactor. There is also the date 1525. Under each pier arch upon the screen is placed a mortuary chest, also the work of Bishop Fox.”

Over the altar at present is West’s “Raising of Lazarus,” which, though beautifully executed, is a specimen of the license painters take in illustrating the words of the Bible. Lazarus wears the ashy paleness of death, and has just arisen from the steps of a grave beneath an overhanging rock. We have heard of a modern work, in which SS. Peter, James, and John are represented as witnessing alone the Ascension, which the painter, not well acquainted indeed with Scripture, must have confounded with the Transfiguration: we hardly know which of these pictures is the more unfortunate. The stalls in the “choir,” and the bishop’s throne, are celebrated for their beauty. The throne was designed by Garbett, and is described minutely by E. I. Carlos in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* (1828, No. 2). Near the bishop’s throne is the simple grey English marble tomb of Rufus, who was slain, some think purposely and others accidentally, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, “a French gentleman,” says Hume, “remarkable for his address in archery.” A stone in the new forest marks the spot where William Rufus fell.

The font in Winchester cathedral is curious: it is to be found in the middle arch of the nave, on the north side. The bowl is supported upon a large round central stem, with pillars fluted (excepting one), and the sides are covered with various quaint figures, representing some passages in the life of St. Nicholas. There is a font which we have seen, very much resembling this, in East Meon church, Hants. Drawings of both fonts are given: of the former in Britton’s *History of Winchester*, and *Vetusta Monumenta*; and the latter in the *Archæologia*, x. p. 105.

The following is a portion of a copy of the inventory of the cathedral church at Winchester, as it was given in by the prior and convent to Cromwell, secretary of state, and the king’s vicar-general over all spiritual men:—

“Of the things that are abroad in the Church:—

“The nether part of the high altar being of plate of gold, garnished with stones; the front above being of brodered work and pearls, and above that a table of images of silver and gilt, garnished with stones. Above the altar a great cross and an image of plate and gold, garnished with stones. In the body of the church a great cross and an image, of Christ, and Mary, and John, being of plate silver,

partly gilt. A cross of plate silver, with an image over the iron door, but the two images of Mary and John are but copper gilt.

“IN THE SACRISTY. *Jewels of Gold.*—Five crosses of gold, garnished with precious stones; but one of the five is but plate of gold, fixed upon wood. One shrine of gold, garnished with precious stones. One pair of candlesticks. One little box of gold with cover, to contain the holy sacrament. Three chalices of gold, and one of them garnished with precious stones. One little pax of gold. One little sacring [mass] bell of gold. Four pontifical bells of gold, with precious stones. One pectoral cross of gold, partly silver and gilt, set with stones. Two saints' arms of plate of gold, garnished with stones. St. Philip's foot, covered with plate of gold and with stones. A book of the four Evangelists, written all with gold, and the outer side is of plate of gold.

“*Jewels in silver.*—One table of our Lady, being of silver gilt. Nine crosses of silver and gilt, and one of crystal. One-and-twenty shrines, some all silver and gilt, and some part silver and gilt, and some part silver and part ivory, and some copper and gilt, and some set with precious stones. Twelve chalices of silver and gilt. Four paxes of silver and gilt. Six casts of candlesticks, being of silver and gilt. One candlestick of silver, belonging to St. Swithin's (Swithun's) shrine. Six pair of cruets of silver. Seven censers of silver and gilt. Two salvers, one of silver and gilt, and the other only of silver. Three pair of basins, of silver and gilt. Two ewers, one of them silver and gilt, and the other only silver. Six images of silver and gilt. One-and-thirty collars, six of them garnished with plate of silver and gilt and stones, the residue of broidering work and pearls. Six pectoral crosses of silver and gilt, garnished with stones. Three pastoral staves of silver and gilt. One pastoral staff of an unicorn's horn. Three standing mitres of silver and gilt, garnished with pearls and precious stones. Ten mitres, garnished with pearls and stones, after the old fashion. One rector's staff of an unicorn's horn. Four processional staves of plates of silver. Four sacring bells of silver and gilt. Nine pixes of crystal, partly garnished with silver and gilt. Seven tables with relics fixed in them, and four in them of plate of silver and gilt, and the three others of copper and gilt. Five saints' heads, and four of them of plate of silver and gilt, and the other painted. Three saints' arms, two of them covered with plate of silver and gilt, and the third is painted. Seven books, the outer parts of them being plates of silver and gilt. One book of King Henry VII.'s foundation, covered with velvet, and garnished with bosses of silver and gilt, &c.”

For the remainder of this long list we must refer our readers, interested in the subject, to the “*Monasticon*,” and Moody's “*Notes and Essays on Hants and Wilts.*” How many of these valuable things, given up to Oliver Cromwell, remain, it would be hard to say. There are two maces in present use; but are they two of the original “four processional staves of plates of silver?” We have seen some grotesque effigies and mutilated images which are set aside, and seldom, we believe, visited; perhaps they were garnished once upon a time with gold and silver stones, but the jewels have been stolen long ago, and wood and gilt preponderate. “The ten mitres with pearls and stones” are no more; but in the cathedral library, which was that of Bishop Morley, lies a crosier of wood, which belonged to Bishop Fox.

The cathedral library is made but little account of, and, at whatever hour you enter it, wears a deserted look. Meet a stray verger, and believing him to be a librarian, inquire about a volume. He knows nothing about the books whatever; and doubtless is grieved in spirit at your taking him to be a “walking catalogue,” instead of a “walking guide-book.” Ask if there are any records. He believes there are a few useless ones (Sir Frederick Madden says many are

invaluable, as bearing upon parochial history); he supposes they are "Irish manuscripts;" and expecting another question, calculated to betray his ignorance, hastily departs.

It would never do to leave Winchester cathedral without visiting the slab of old Isaac Walton, in the chapel where the vicars-choral put on their surplices. Do all the members of celebrated fishing clubs, who kill salmon in the Tweed, and whip patiently for trout in the Thames, know that the great fisherman, the author of "The Complete Angler," the "Lives," and other works, lies buried here? It was not long ago that two American bishops (Dr. M'Crosky and Dr. Lancey) were invited over to join in the celebration of the S. P. G. Society. Both visited Winchester cathedral, and their first request was that they might be shown the spot where lies all that is mortal of Isaac Walton; nor did anything in the great and noble church seem to please and interest them more than his plain slab—an unostentatious monument.

We trust we have clearly shown that Winchester cathedral is at least one proof of what Freemasonry has done. That cathedrals do not answer all the purposes for which they were founded, and which is now required of them, casts no stigma upon the skilful mason. Some persons know not Truth; and are their falsities on that account to be laid at Truth's door? Far from it; in both cases we perceive that it is not the use, but the abuse of good things, which becomes the source of the very worst of evils.

CHAPTER VIII.

MASONRY AND EMINENT MASONS.

WE failed to mention many things in Winchester cathedral in our last chapter, which we will briefly notice now, as they are well worthy of the attention both of the architect and antiquary. The ceiling of the tower, a copy of the one in the chapel of New College, Oxford, is the work of Inigo Jones, architect and Freemason, whose other works we will hereafter mention, in giving a list of those eminent Masons, by whom Winchester, and other great churches and public buildings, were erected. In the centre is an emblem of the Holy Trinity, and the following chronometrical inscription, giving as its date, 1634:—

*SINT DOMUS HUIUS PII REGES NUTRITII, REGINÆ NUTRICES
PIÆ.*

Inigo Jones also erected a choir composite screen, but, though well executed, it did not harmonize with the surrounding stonework, and was removed for the present perpendicular one by Garbett, in which are two niches containing the two old bronze effigies of King James and Charles, which adorned the former screen.

The chantry of Bishop Fox in the south aisle vies in beauty and perfection with that of William of Wykeham. The roof of every canopy, says Mr. Buckler (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1816), differs in design, as also the animals in their positions, which are attached

to the arches; nor is the interior of the chapel less beautiful or deserving of notice than the exterior, though less enriched. The chapel is ascended by several steps through a doorway in the first division from the western angle; the roof is in an almost infinite variety of compartments, divided and subdivided, and connected by knots of leaves, and having various enrichments. The niches at the eastern end of the chapel are as delicate and beautiful as ingenuity could make them, and the internal parts of the canopies rival anything of their kind. We must also notice the chapel of Bishop Edington, which is near that of William of Wykeham, and built in the same style, though the least ornamental and magnificent of the six insulated chantries.

After pointing out some of the beauties of Winchester cathedral, we must notice one lamentable fault which greatly offends the eye. Close to the choir on the northern side of the nave a splendid pillar has been spoiled, to introduce the monument of that distinguished controversialist, Bishop Hoadley, who died in 1761, having held the see of Winchester more than twenty-six years. The monument consists of a medallion portrait, with a pastoral staff, the Magna Charta, the cap of liberty, and other strange emblems.

We will now mention in order some of the celebrated persons, either Freemasons or patronisers of Freemasons, who built and restored this church.

First, we will make mention of St. Swithun, who doubtless restored the church, as he did many others. Monk and then Prior, Swithun was promoted to the bishopric of Winchester in 852, which office he held until his death, which took place eleven years after this date. He is supposed to have carried an act in the Wittenagemot, for enforcing upon all the payment of tithes; and in Winchester, among other works, he built a bridge, encouraging the workmen by his presence. He was the chaplain of Egbert, and instructed his son Athelwolfe, who in his turn made him tutor of his fourth son, the great King Alfred. Freemasonry revived under the care of St. Swithun, or Swithin, who doubtless led his pupil Alfred to take an interest in the mysterious art. St. Swithun died July 2, 862.

William Long, or William of Wykeham, great as a master builder, Freemason, Lord Chancellor, and Bishop, was born at Wykeham (now called Wickham), in Hampshire, in 1324. At the age of twenty-three, he was presented to Edward III. by Sir Nicholas Twedale, the governor of Winchester Castle, who had, after educating him, made him his private secretary. In 1356, William of Wykeham was appointed surveyor of Windsor Park, and the Castle; and in 1367 he became both Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England. Thus, to use the words of Goethe, "this noble specimen of *all-sided* humanity," the poor lad, and secretary, raised himself, by his wonderful ability, to a position as honourable as it was conspicuous.

Directly William of Wykeham was appointed bishop, he purchased stone quarries in the Isle of Wight, engaged Freemasons, and set to

work at once putting windows into the side aisles of Winchester Cathedral, refacing the arches in the nave; ably completing, in fact, what Bishop Edington had begun. Nor was this all that Wykeham did, for he founded, at his own expense, two noble colleges,—*New College*, Oxford [Sainte Marie College of Wynchester in Oxenford], and the venerable College of Winchester, only second to the cathedral in the beauty and perfect proportion of its architectural arrangements. The latter was intended to be a college at which the youth of England should be prepared, by lectures, and books, and his “parental solicitude,” for the harder studies of the latter.

Science is the soul of art, and Wykeham was a man of science, loving it not because it was the foundation of his fortune and success in the world, but because it was his life. The Grand Master of the Freemasons, though high in position and intellect, frankly acknowledged oftentimes his lowly origin, and handed down to us in his motto an eternal lesson, that it is not aristocratic birth and money which ennoble a person, but that

Manners makyth Man.

Thus C. R. Cockerell, Esq., writes: “As a financier alone, Wykeham’s career (could it be correctly ascertained) would be in the highest degree interesting and instructive. In his own works we have an expenditure of at least 500,000*l.* of present money, to say nothing of the cost of his endowments: in government works he could not have expended less.

“The exact calculation of means to ends must have been one of the great sources of his credit with the king and the public. The completeness of all works undertaken by him is a very remarkable trait of his character; as indeed generally may be said of that of his countrymen also; especially as contrasted with our generous and tasteful neighbours on the continent, whose designs (more particularly ecclesiastical) unquestionably more magnificent than our own, yet are subject ever to the reproach, ‘This man began to build, but was not able to finish.’

“William of Wykeham lived to the good old age of eighty years, and continued, it is said, in discharge of his onerous duties until within four days of his death, which took place September 27, 1404. His effigy reposes in his chantry, situated, as we mentioned before, on the south side of the nave of the cathedral: it is built on the spot where stood once an altar to his patroness the Blessed Virgin. Thus have we attempted to sketch briefly the character and some of the deeds of a great man, who strove, in all that he said and did, to illustrate those sacred words which should be ever dear to Freemasons—‘The rich and poor meet together: the LORD is the maker of them all.’”

Inigo Jones, Grand Master of England, was born in the neighbourhood of St. Paul’s, London, in the year 1573. For some time he travelled on the Continent on behalf of the Earl of Pembroke, who in 1618 succeeded him in office. From Italy, Inigo Jones obtained

much valuable knowledge, which he imparted to Brothers of his Craft, on his return in 1605. After visiting Italy a second time, this architect began to build Whitehall Palace, of which, for want of funds, the banqueting-house was alone completed.

Inigo Jones, after building many works of art in the metropolis and provinces, among which may be mentioned the church of St. Paul, York Stairs, Covent Garden, and Ashburnham House, Westminster, died, like William of Wykeham, aged eighty, in the year 1653.

Grinlin Gibbons, Freemason and artist, was celebrated for his success in wood carving, which he brought to a state of great perfection. Spending the greater part of his time in London, where he was born, he courted the society of those who patronised the arts and sciences; and was by Evelyn recommended to King Charles II., who employed him in executing some carved work in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. He performed other works of an ornamental character, which may be seen in the choir of St. Paul's, in Winchester Cathedral, and Southwick, Hants; at Petworth, and also at Chatsworth. He executed also a statue of James II., behind the banqueting-house, Whitehall: so there is great reason to believe that had he not possessed such a wonderful love of wood-carving, he would have attained to great eminence as a sculptor. Grinlin Gibbons died August 3, 1721.

CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

THESE wondrous awful temples show to man
 The secrets of the Mason's cunning craft,
 Great Norman arch on triple-bearing shaft,
 Saxon, and perpendicular with span
 Far lesser, choirs where first the song began,
 That soars through transept and long aisle to wave
 The rolling sound, where windows richly dight
 Admit a sombre and religious light,
 Falling through saint-decked pane upon the nave,
 Embossed with strange device, of noble height,
 Where the cathedral robin loves to rest,
 And taking up the organ's note thrills higher
 Than choral voices in the rich carved choir,
 Singing of love that reigns within its breast.

MASONIC INSCRIPTION FOR A FOUNTAIN.

Stranger! whosoe'er thou be,
 This clear fount was made for thee,
 Drink, then haste thee on thy way:
 And when thou hast gained thy home,
 Mindful be of those who roam,
 And with thankful spirit say
 'Tis but a like charity,
 Stranger! to give drink to thee.

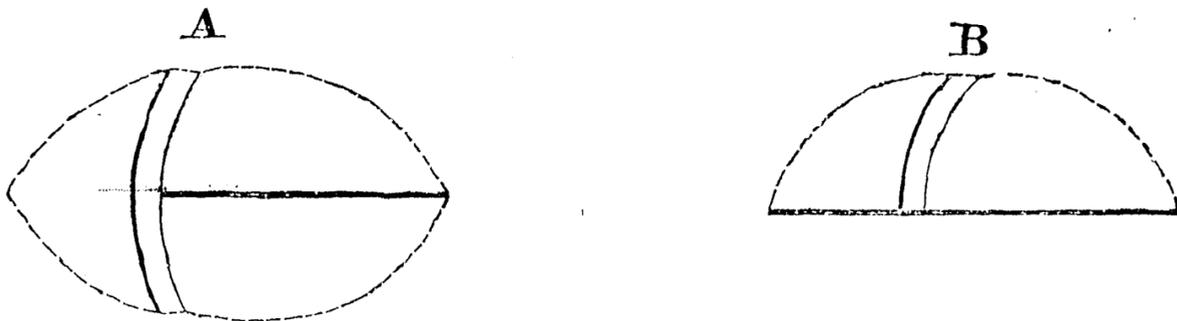
ON THE SCARABŒUS.

In every cabinet or Museum of Antiquities, are to be seen numerous collections of stones, such as agate, cornelian, porphyry, or basalt, which are worked into the shape of the scarabœus or beetle, and have often some device or engraving on the flat surface; those of a smaller description have been found in such abundance in Egypt, and occasionally amongst the vestiges and ruins of the ancient Etruscan cities, that it is conjectured they must have served the purpose of a coinage of a small value. This, however, could only refer to those of an inferior size, and not to such as are of a larger description, which are nowhere met with in equal numbers. Why this insect should have been so generally selected for an object of sculpture, exhibiting so great a variety of execution, is by no means a clear point; and it may be a matter of some interest to inquire for what reason any consideration should have been attached to a creature of such comparative insignificance, and how far it may have been connected with the philosophy and mythology of the earlier nations of the world.

Lanzi in his "Saggio di Lingua Etrusca" (vol. 1. p. 135), has the following observations on this subject:—

"We now say a few words on the scarabœus, which has served as a model for the form of a vast number of Etruscan sculptured stones, of which the figure is here represented.

- A The scarabœus with the back uppermost.
B The scarabœus in profile.



They are generally pierced through with a hole lengthways, so that they may be strung on a thread or small cord, and thus worn as an amulet; or by means of a rivet, they may be fixed or set, so as to serve the purpose of a ring or signet. This description of superstition is derived from Egypt, where the scarabœus was held by many as an object of divine worship,* and was universally considered a symbol of the moon and the sun.† It was supposed to be emblematical of manly strength and vigour, from the received opinion that these insects were solely of the male species,‡ and from thence were held to be particularly adapted to form the subject of the ring or signet used by the military class. Thus, according

* Vide Plin. Nat. Hist. L. xxx. c. 21.

† One species was commonly employed as a symbol of the sun or of the world. Vide Kenrick's Ancient Egypt, vol. i. p. 92.

‡ Plutarch says, "the scarabœus, which was an emblem of Ptah, had no distinction of sex." Vide Kenrick's Ancient Egypt, vol. i. p. 382.

to Plutarch, the scarabæus amongst fighting men was engraved on their signets.*

“The same custom seems to have passed over into Italy, either having been first adopted in Sicily, where the usages of Egypt prevailed from the earliest ages, or through the doctrines of Pythagoras,† whose philosophy, being veiled by symbols, was copied from that of the Egyptians. There is every reason to suppose that the warriors of Italy held this same opinion respecting the scarabæus, since the figure of some hero was generally engraved on the flat surface of the stone ;‡ and it was probably not only considered as an amulet, but from the image representing some person connected with religious veneration, it was classed and deposited amongst the household gods. Hence it follows, that as the style of engraving in many instances is exceedingly rude and unfinished, it is to be supposed that these scarabæi were in use with the soldiery of the lower grades, since such as are more delicately and highly executed are far less numerous.”

The earliest mention in the Old Testament of religious worship rendered to any divinity connected with an insect, occurs in the 1st chapter of the 2nd Book of Kings, 2nd and 3rd verses, where “Ahaziah king of Israel, having fallen down through a lattice in his upper chamber,” and having received some dangerous injury, sent to consult Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, to know whether he should recover of the disease. The name of this deity is translated in the Septuagint as “the god Fly of the Ekronites,”§ who were the inhabitants of a district belonging to the Philistines, situated near the Mediterranean, and which was originally allotted to the tribe of Judah. (Josh. xv., v. 45, 46.)

Calmet, in his dictionary, under the word Baalzebub, says (and the same opinions are to be found in Buxtorf’s Chaldee Dictionary under the word Baal),

“This deity was called the God of the Flies, either because he was supposed to defend the people from the flies which were attracted in great numbers by the sacrifices, or because the idol itself was represented by the figure of a fly or beetle, and thus became an object of adoration.”

According to Pliny, as before mentioned, the Egyptians, who lay so near the Philistines, paid divine honours to the beetle ; and it is observed that there are beetles in the pictures of Isis, on which Pignorius has a comment.||

“The author of the Book of Wisdom having said that God sent flies and wasps to drive the Canaanites and Ammonites by degrees out of their country, adds, that

* De Iside et Osir, p. 355. The scarabæus was an emblem of the sun, because, no females being found in the species, the male enclosed the new germ in a round ball, and then pushed it backwards, whilst he really advanced from east to west. Vide Kenrick’s Ancient Egypt, vol. ii. p. 21.

† Plutarch. de Iside et Osir, p. 354.

‡ The name of Thothmes III. was held in high veneration by posterity, and is found on a great number of scarabæi used as amulets, many of which were probably engraved in subsequent times. Vide Kenrick’s Ancient Egypt, vol. ii. p. 229.

§ Baal, Beel, or Bel, signifying “Lord,” or “Master,” and “Zebub or Zevuv” a fly.

|| Pignorius Laurentius of Padua, a canon of Treviso, died 1631. He wrote the *Mensa Isiaca*, to illustrate Egyptian antiquities. Vide p. 43.

God made these very things, to which they paid divine honours, the instruments of their punishment. They therefore adored flies and wasps.*

“There are said to be medals and old seals on which flies and beetles are represented. Some authors are of opinion that the name ‘Achor,’ which occurs in a passage from Pliny, is derived from Ekron, the city where Baalzebub was worshipped.”†

In this passage from Calmet’s Dictionary, under the word “apis,” reference is made to Herodotus, b. iii. c. 38; to Pliny, b. viii. c. 46; and to Strabo, b. xvii. In the work of Zoëga, “On the Origin and Use of Obelisks,” p. 450, it is mentioned that the worship of the scarabæus has been found amongst the barbarous nations in South Africa.

It therefore appears that winged insects, such as the fly, the wasp, or the beetle, were held to have been objects of adoration amongst the Egyptians and the adjoining nations; and it may be further observed that one of the distinguishing marks on the calf, which was supposed to be the personification of the god Apis,‡ was the form of a beetle under his tongue. Both Isis and Osiris, themselves the symbols of the moon and the sun, were likewise connected with the worship rendered to the ox, cow, or bull, into which figure Osiris was said to have passed, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis. As, therefore, the scarabæus became thus identified with the mythology of Egypt, it may be supposed that it had some mystical allusion to the religious veneration so universally paid to the ox, an animal with whose authenticity as a divine being it was evidently connected.

Further information on this subject may probably be obtained from the work of Pignorius, from Bochart “De Sacris Animalibus,” and from the more recent discoveries in the drawings and hieroglyphics of Egypt. It may likewise be a matter of interesting inquiry to ascertain whether the scarabæus has been found connected with the researches recently made at Nineveh.

N.T.S. P.M. 725.

* Passages of Scripture referring to these circumstances—Exod. xxiii. v. 28; Deut. vii. v. 20; Josh. xxiv. v. 12; Wisdom xi. v. 15, xii. v. 8, 23, 24; Romans i. v. 23.

† Plin. Nat. Hist. ix. c. 26. The people of Cyrene, a city and province of Libya, between the great Syrtes and Mareotes, invoked the god Achor on a pestilence being produced by the multitude of flies, which were said to perish immediately that a sacrifice was offered to that deity. Vide Kenrick’s Ancient Egypt, vol. i. p. 110.

‡ Vide Calmet under that word.

“THERE is no violation of truth in affirming that, in London especially, propositions for initiation into Masonry are often too easily, if not easily received, on the bare general recommendation of the proposer, and payment of the customary fees. But if character and circumstances were cautiously weighed in the qualification of candidates, though the society might not be quite so numerous, the members of it would, in proportion, be more respectable, both as men and as Masons.”—NORTHOUCK.—From Oliver on *Masonry*, p. 368.

TRAVELS BY A FREEMASON.

CHAPTER VI. — BRAZIL.

(Continued from page 544.)

How much soever Mr. Darkle might lament that his new *employé* was a Freemason, and was perpetually mixed up in some troubles, he was not inclined to discharge me from his service. On the contrary, he reflected that the sooner I left Rio the more chance there would be of quietness to him. He therefore hastened the preparations that were being made to fit one of his vessels for sailing, and soon had the pleasurable task of telling me that on the morrow my services would be required.

The brig *Maria Isabella* was going down to the small seaport-town of Mangaratiba, to bring vegetables back to Rio. She cleared out from Rio with a miscellaneous cargo. I happened to be on board the morning of her sailing rather early, having taken a message to the captain, while my faithful servant was preparing luggage for embarkation. As I approached the brig in the boat, I could not help being struck with her exceeding beauty, and the gracefulness and symmetry of her build. You might have mistaken her for a yacht, and would scarcely have desired to load so light a vessel with any heavy cargo; she seemed as unsuitable for the transport of merchandise as Burns was for his ignominious post of gauger. She floated so buoyantly upon the still waters, that any man with an eye to speed would immediately have bought her, and found no reason to repent his choice.

The captain had gone on shore, and I was walking the deck, when a boat came alongside, from an English man-of-war in the harbour, commanded by a young lieutenant. He stepped on deck, saluting me with the greatest courtesy, and announced himself as coming from the English steamer *Furious*, in search of a deserter. He was informed that the deserter had swum by night alongside the *Maria Isabella*, had got secretly on board, and stowed himself away below. Would I have any objection to his searching the hold, as he did not suspect the captain or crew of the vessel of any connivance with the deserter? I gave him permission readily enough, and he disappeared with two of the boat's crew. Some time elapsed, after which they reappeared; and the lieutenant apologized for the trouble he had caused me, regretting that some inaccurate information had led him to make a fruitless search in the *Maria Isabella*.

Towards afternoon the captain returned on board. He was a tall dark man, who looked upon me in a sort of suspicious manner, which was singular, considering that we had never met, to my knowledge. I certainly thought I had heard a voice closely resembling his before; but where I could not remember. He was English by birth, though calling himself an American, and had passed most of his life abroad.

He was well known to the authorities of Rio as a slave-captain, yet he was not detained nor punished, possibly because he had never been taken *in flagrante delicto*. However, he was never free from suspicion; and sundry people were charged with the duty of keeping their eyes upon him. The crew of the *Maria Isabella* consisted of English, who called themselves Americans, and reflected credit upon the nation of their adoption, and Brazilians. The only negro on board was my servant.

The sea-breeze was blowing strongly into the harbour as we got under weigh, and prepared to work out in the teeth of it. Ordinary Brazilian vessels would not have faced such a breeze; but the captain of the *Maria Isabella* would not at all yield to the scruples of any of his crew. The vessel was handled as well as any English craft; she made a long stretch over towards Braganza, a village on the opposite side of the bay, going to windward. Another tack, and we stood towards Rio, passing close before the bows of the *Furious*, that was just preparing for sea. Her steam was hissing from the escape-pipe, and her anchor was being slowly hove up. We passed so close, that we heard the jerks of the windlass, as each paul slipped into its place, with the utmost distinctness. Two men were leaning over the bows, watching the anchor rising; and as we passed, they nodded to each other significantly; and one, pointing to us, said, "Maybe, Jack, we shan't be so long behind that craft when she gets outside!" At this sally, unintelligible to me, both the men laughed.

I walked aft, where the captain was standing beside the helm, and told him what I had heard.

"Yes, I understand," he replied.

"That's more than I do."

"They're coming after us, and will board us as soon as we get outside the harbour, if they can catch us."

"There'll be no harm in that, I suppose."

"No harm in that, young man," said the captain, looking at me with his mysterious glance, and apparently much surprised; "if they do overtake us, you'll see whether there's any harm or not. It'll be rather an unpleasant job for all of us." Then changing his tone, he said, in a quiet unconcerned way, "Pleasant day this, to be sure; what a breeze there'll be outside the harbour."

On our next tack we made what is technically called a long leg to windward, all possible sail being set, the yards being braced up as far they would go, and the helmsman having been instructed to keep her within an inch of the wind's eye. An old steady seaman was at the wheel, who steered the brig admirably, keeping her close to the wind, but not letting the sails shiver once. Just as we crossed the bar, and got into rather clearer space, the *Furious* was observed to be under weigh; and presently she came steaming out after us at full speed.

"She's a bit too soon, sir," observed the helmsman to the captain; "we'll never weather Redonda this tack."

"We must, I tell you, sir, we must," said the captain, starting up,

looking at the compass and sails, and the round haystack-like island that rose broad on our weather bow;—"if we have to tack again, we're lost."

Between the island of Redonda and the mainland the water was shallow, and shoals abounded.

"She's as high, now, sir, as she'll go," answered the helmsman; "and the island's away there, flat on the weather bow."

The captain mused for some time, undecided as to the best plan of operations. I was standing by, and wondered why the helmsman spoke so significantly, and what could be his hidden meaning. In fact the whole affair was shrouded in mystery to my mind. At last the captain came to a decision, hastened somewhat by a glance behind, which showed the *Furious* emerging from the mouth of the harbour.

"Well, I've nothing else remaining; I accept your conditions, Williams. Here, Jackson!"

"Ay, ay, sir!" answered Jackson, the other English seaman, coming aft from the fore-castle.

"Come and take the helm. Now, Williams, jump up here, and con the brig!" To con is to pilot the vessel, by giving directions to the helmsman. Williams sprang on the rails, holding on by one of the backstays. The captain stood by him, and I placed myself close behind them.

"Well, sir," began Williams, "then I shall have her as soon as—starboard a little!—we get down to—Port!—Mangaratiba?" The interruptions, in his speech are the directions to the helmsman.

"Yes," returned the captain, "I'll place you in command at once, and then you can go over to the coast in your own vessel."

"We have her fittings, I suppose, sir?—No higher, keep her off a bit!"

"Yes, all safe. By the way, you must give us the bearings for this passage before you go."

While we dodged about among shoals, reefs, and other disagreeable obstacles, Williams began to relate to the captain, what I need not retail, the landmarks by which you were to get safely through this passage. We flew through it at a wonderful pace, though many of the reefs were now and then visible beneath the foaming water. Every moment a wave would break and retire, showing us a shoal within an inch of our sides, its sharp knife-like edge threatening to cut our planks clean away. But Williams held on steadily, undismayed. While we were in the worst part, the *Furious*, seeing the speed at which we were going, and judging that we were in a difficult part, pitched some shot at us, hoping to flurry the pilot, and make us run on shore. Williams left his exalted position, and chose one where he could see equally well, without being so conspicuous. When we got clear of the shoals, we hauled out, and stood straight out to sea, with the *Furious* in full chase after us, steaming and sailing, every now and then peppering at us from its longest gun, whose range we had speedily cleared. We soon gained an offing; and when night

came on, we tacked and ran in for the shore, under cover of darkness. Before morning we were safely at anchor in the harbour of Mangaratiba.

At dawn, a small telegraph-post, on some high ground above the town of Managaratiba, was observed to be at work; and the governor of the place soon came on board in some excitement. He said that an English man-of-war steamer was outside the harbour, and was rather expected to enter, as he supposed she had chased us from Rio.

“You’re right there,” said our captain; “she did chase us: and a near thing it was, too; but for a secret channel——”

“You’d better look sharp and land your cargo,” said the governor, who did not wish to have so serious a business put off till the English steamer came in.

“All right; let’s have the cargo up,” said the captain to the crew; then turning to the governor, he asked, “Where’s the *Improviso*?”

“Gone to Santos with a cargo of sundries. She’ll be back to-morrow, or to-day very likely, if the breeze holds. You’ve brought her cargo?”

“Yes, and that’s why we were chased. How they knew it, I wonder, for I kept it dark as night.”

When the cargo was brought up from below, I at once perceived what had been so unaccountable before. We carried complete slave fittings; and had the *Furious* overtaken us, we should have been amenable to the laws against empty slavers. We had plank enough for a slave-deck, casks much too large for the ordinary purpose of a trading vessel, with one or two other things that Rio supplied better than Mangaratiba. A slaver about to sail from Mangaratiba would get *farina* and white beans in more abundance there, but planks and casks were by no means so plentiful in the country.

That day passed in taking on board a cargo of coffee, and calavances, which are white beans of a small and useful nature, being generally adopted for the negroes’ food. In villages, where the Brazilians do not get much animal food, these beans are eaten by the whites; but in the towns they are exclusively used by the negroes.

Next morning the governor came on board with a stranger, whose face bore a promise of news not the most pleasant. The *Improviso* had not yet arrived; but as the *Maria Isabella* would have to sail for Rio directly, the captain resolved not to wait for the arrival of the other vessel, but to leave Williams on shore to take command of her when she came.

“I shall have to sail to-day for Rio,” he said to the governor; “so I must mention one thing to you before going. This man, whose name is Williams, guided us safely through an intricate passage between Redonda and the mainland, so that we escaped the English man-of-war. In return for this, I promised him the command of the *Improviso*, which is a suitable reward for such a service. He will take charge of her at once, and go across with her as soon as

she is ready. You had better keep her present captain on shore, or send him to Rio, where he will not be long unemployed."

The governor turned and gazed upon Williams with that deferential sort of impudence that has been brought to perfection by the inhabitants of a certain capital across the Channel. Williams made an uncouth bow.

"Is this the man whom you have appointed captain of the *Improvviso*, may I ask?"

"This is the man."

"I am sorry, sir," said the governor, with an elaborate bow, "that you have come a day too late: the *Improvviso* was captured yesterday!"

"Captured! impossible!"

"Exactly, sir, impossible, indeed, as you say; but unfortunately true," pursued the governor, with an easy shrug of his shoulders. This was a good way of showing his annoyance, by exciting other people to rage. The governor himself was too cold-blooded to get into a good passion, so he fanned the flame in others. He brought the stranger forward to tell his tale. He was a fisherman, who, while fishing on a small island a little way off the land, saw the *Improvviso* coming up from Santos, and an English steamer ran alongside of her. After a long delay, during which boats were continually passing to and fro between the brig and the steamer, the *Improvviso* stood straight out to sea, with the English flag floating above the Brazilian. It was but too evident that she was taken!

"But what excuse could they have for her capture?" asked the captain, in the way people who are irritated have of asking questions of others who can't answer them. "What had she on board, do you know?"

"Nothing whatever. She went down to Santos with a cargo, discharged it there, and was coming back empty."

"I can't understand on what pretext they capture a vessel that has nothing of any kind on board! But it's like their cursed officiousness, prying into everything they see. You can't have the command yet, you see, Williams."

In saying the few last words, the captain was somewhat relieved. There is always a pleasure to a person who is angry in exciting the same passion in another. It is a sort of bullying, and bullying is very pleasant, to judge from its universal prevalence.

"But I hope, sir, you'll give me the command of the next vessel that goes over," answered Williams, who was evidently much disappointed.

"Yes, of course, you shall have that. When will another vessel be ready? We shall want one as soon as possible."

"We have no fast-sailing vessel down here at present. You must send us one down from Rio when you get there. The sooner the better."

The *Maria Isabella* sailed the next day for Rio, leaving me behind at Mangaratiba. A few days after, one of the crew of the *Improvviso*,

who had been landed at Rio, in the custody of some seamen of the *Furious*, to be taken to prison, and had escaped from their hands, arrived with a full account of her capture. She was the sister brig of the *Maria Isabella*, and resembled her so closely, that no one unaccustomed to the two vessels would be able to distinguish between them. Accordingly, when she came in sight of the *Furious*, she was mistaken for her sister, that had been followed from Rio, and lost somewhere in that neighbourhood. She was boarded, and found empty. The captain of the *Furious* concluded that all her slave-fittings had been thrown overboard when the brig was endeavouring to escape. One of the officers of the steamer could swear that he had visited the brig in Rio, and found her completely fitted for the slave-trade. Her papers were considered a forgery, and she was sent to St. Helena. The truth at once flashed upon my mind, that the lieutenant of the *Furious*, whose visit to the brig in Rio I mentioned before, while pretending to come for a deserter, had in reality come to search the brig, and find if she was really fitted for the slave-trade. I learnt accidentally that he had come before, when the captain was on board, with the same story, and that the captain, who saw his purpose, had civilly repulsed him, saying that so strict a watch was kept all night, that no deserter could have got on board. When the *Improviso* arrived at St. Helena, after the customary legal delays, examinations, and cross-examinations had been gone through, she was declared to be a slaver, and adjudicated to be broken up and sold, the proceeds to accrue to her captors. Such is the world's justice, by which the innocent are habitually punished, and the guilty acquitted!

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers are requested to send works for review not later than the 20th of the month, addressed to the Editor of the "Freemasons' Monthly Magazine," 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.]

The War: from the Landing at Gallipoli to the Death of Lord Raglan. By W. H. RUSSELL, Correspondent of the "Times." Fifteenth thousand. London: George Routledge and Co.—The Rapins and Henrys,—the Humes and Smolletts, of after ages, will have easy tasks in transmitting the annals of the present age to posterity. The leviathan journal, on a scene of interest opening in whatever part of the globe, thither instantaneously despatches its "Correspondent," and the readiness with which the public bestows its confidence on the "Times," has been proved by the bestowal of a large subscription, placed at the entire discretion of its conductors, to comfort and relieve our distressed countrymen in the Crimea, immediately those wants and sufferings became known. The contents of the volume before us have been read and re-read

throughout the length and breadth of the land; but *twelve thousand copies sold in a week*,—the announcement made by the publishers,—prove the interest the great body of the people take in the struggle between civilization and barbarism; and this last epithet we are warranted in adopting, as we well know that the only two potentates who forbid Freemasonry in their dominions are the Pope and the Emperor of Russia. From a volume, the contents of which are so well known, it is difficult to select a passage for quotation, but the author's foresight is exhibited in the communication from Narva Bay, Sept. 4, 1854:—

“The embarkation of our army may now be said to have terminated. Every available man almost is on board his ship. Sir George Cathcart has arrived in the *Himalaya* out from England, and took the command of his division on Friday.

“It would appear that the place of disembarkation has not yet been fixed on, for the very good reason that they will be landed where there is the least appearance of successful opposition. Lord Raglan is close to a degree. He consults none of his generals, save perhaps that he takes into his confidence Sir George Brown, who knows how to keep a secret as well as his chief.

“However, nearly every one looks with confidence to the result, and places full reliance on Lord Raglan's soundness of head and clearness of judgment. It is probable that the landing will take place at a considerable distance from Sebastopol, and I am firmly persuaded that the patience of people at home who are hungering and thirsting for ‘the fall of Sebastopol’ will be severely tried, and that the chances are a little against the incidents of its capture being ready by Christmas for repetition at Astley's. It is certain the Russians are in force at or near all our pet places of landing; and, although Sir E. Lyons guarantees the army against any fear of attack within one mile of the beach, it is scarcely to be expected that with forces inferior to the garrison of the town, we can be in a fit state to invest at once such a fortress as Sebastopol.

“It is late, very late in the year, for such a siege as there is before us, and I should not be surprised if we were forced to content ourselves with the occupation of a portion of the Crimea, which might become the basis of larger and more successful operations next year. This army has already lost close upon seven hundred men by the cholera alone, and fever promises to do its work. Then to this must be added the loss by ordinary sickness, and the average of invaliding, which is swelled by the unhealthiness of the climate to a larger per centage than it is at home, and it will be seen that with the shock to its *morale* arising from depressed spirits, inactivity, and the spectacle of sudden death, the army is not by any means in the condition in which it landed. In truth, it may be taken as an actual fact that, physically and morally, each division of the army has been weakened by nearly one regiment, and that the division of Sir George Cathcart does little more than raise the force to its original strength.”

Independent of its value as the History of the War in the Crimea, the volume is deserving of the highest praise for style.

And then comes a melancholy picture:—

“If any of our great geologists want to test the truth of their theories respecting the appearance of the primeval world, or are desirous of ascertaining what sort of view Noah might have had when he looked out of the Ark from Ararat, they cannot do better than come out here at once. The whole plateau on which stands ‘the Camp before Sebastopol’—the entire of the angle of land from Balaklava round to Kherson, and thence to the valley of Inkermann—is fitted at this moment for the reception and delectation of any number of ichthyosauri, sauri, and crocodiles—it is a vast black dreary wilderness of mud, dotted with little locks of foul water, and seamed by dirty brownish and tawny-coloured streams running down

to and along the ravines. On its surface everywhere are strewed the carcasses of horses and miserable animals torn by dogs and smothered in mud. Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks; carrion crows and 'birds of prey obscene' hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet.

"It is over this ground, gained at last by great toil and exhaustion and loss of life on the part of the starving beasts of burden, that man and horse have to struggle from Balaklava for some four or five miles with the hay and corn, the meat, the biscuit, the pork, which form the subsistence of our army. Every day this toil must be undergone, for we are fed indeed by daily bread, and only get half rations of it. Horses drop exhausted on the road, and their loads are removed and added to the burdens of the struggling survivors; then, after a few efforts to get out of their Slough of Despond, the poor brutes succumb and lie down to die in their graves. Men wade and plunge about, and stumble through the mud, with muttered imprecations, or sit down on a projecting stone, exhausted, pictures of dirt and woe unutterable. Sometimes on the route the outworked and sickly soldier is seized with illness, and the sad aspect of a fellow-countryman dying before his eyes shocks every passer-by—the more because aid is all but hopeless and impossible. Officers in huge sailors' boots, purchased at Balaklava for about five times their proper price, trudge on earnestly in the expectation of being able to carry back to their tents the pot of preserved meat or the fowl, bought at a fabulous cost in that model city of usurydom, ere the allotted portion of wood under the cooking tins has been consumed. It requires a soldier's eye to tell captains from corporals now, mounted on draggle-tailed and unkempt ragged ponies covered with mud. The pride and hope of our aristocracy, of our gentry, of our manufacturing *bourgeoisie*, of our bankership, and shipping owners, and money-owning and money-making classes, with dubiously coloured faces, tattered and bepatched garments, and eccentric great coats and head-gear, are to be seen filing up and down the filthy passes between Balaklava and the camp, carrying out ligneous hams, or dishevelled turkeys, strings of onions, sacks of potatoes, Dutch cheeses, almost as fatal as Russian bullets, bread, the worst varieties of 'Goldner,' bottles of wine and brandy, crocks of butter, and assortments of sausages, from the economical but nasty saveloy, up to the be-silvered and delicate Bologna. They are decidedly 'disreputable looking.' The liveliest suspicions of Bow-street would be excited at their appearance in court. They are hairy and muddy, as the police reports would say, in short, 'wearing the air of foreigners,' but the vast majority of them are the noblest, cheeriest, bravest fellows in Europe—men who defy privation, neglect, storm, and tempest—who, in the midst of difficulties, rarely despond and never despair, and who comfort and animate by the brightest examples of courage and high valour, of constancy and unflinching resolution, the gallant fellows around them."

Such is "The History of the War in the Crimea."

A Lexicon of Freemasonry: containing a Definition of all its communicable Terms, Notices of its History, Traditions, and Antiquities; and an Account of all the Rites and Mysteries of the Ancient World. By ALBERT G. MACKAY, M.D., Sec. Gen. of the Supreme Council, 33rd Degree. South Carolina. Third Edition. Philadelphia: Moss, Brothers; 8vo. 524 pp. 1855.—We give the full title of this volume, which better explains its contents than any description we can supply. A careful examination enables us to say, this new edition is most carefully edited; it embodies all the points of difficulty that many Masons meet with in our ceremonial usages, and renders them easy of solution. We hope to see the volume reprinted and revised for English Masons.

Embassies and Foreign Courts: a History of Diplomacy. By the ROVING ENGLISHMAN. London: Routledge and Co. (1st Notice.)—Certain periodical cleansings are as necessary for our national, as for our domestic well-being. It is true they occasion much dust, ill temper, and fatigue; nobody would be willingly "at home" upon a washing day. Moreover, vanity, which was bursting with plethora in the fancied amplitude of possession, wanes towards marasmus, when we discover "a hole in our best coat," a crack so extensive in our most valuable cabinet as to defy further splicing and veneer; that "the ring of our grandfather's, worth," as we estimated, "forty marks," turns out "mere copper, some eight-penny matter." Nevertheless, though things are out of their places for a while, disorganization is the parent of remedy; if superfluous ornaments long unswept have gendered dirt, we clear away cobwebs and come at hidden rents; substitute new and strong, for old and useless furniture; in a word, make a judicious clearance of abuses, and open our chambers to those unpaid but most efficient sanative commissioners—light and ventilation.

To no man—not excluding the pseudo-prophet of the *Times*, that *ex post facto* wizard of the Fates—is his country more indebted, as to literature, than to the Roving Englishman, whose writings, we need hardly say, at the present crisis are especially opportune. Systems, like books, have their passages of improvement and monotony; the Roving Englishman has discovered the qualification of a true traveller, in putting the mark, turning down the page for observation at the right places, particularly in connection with that subtle practice which teaches ambassadors—honest gentlemen!—how best to *lie* abroad for the good of their country!

Endowed with a singularly graphic power of description; keen observation, a strong vein of original humour, and—we are enabled to state from authority—a position which gives him at once the *entrée* to the most secret fastnesses of the diplomatic abuses he developes, he preserves throughout an equanimity of judgment, which renders his statements of indisputable value. If prejudice appear at all, it is at least against injustice; if the cautery of his satire becomes venom, it is when speaking of a fiddling plenipotentiary, who breaks open locks in one court, or a servile driveller, who has been forty years without learning its language at another. Doubtless the revelations he makes will startle those who buy their political opinions every morning for 4*d.* at Printing House Square; for ourselves, we share not the surprisal, for we were prepared long ago to find that long series of political misapprehensions, terminating in jealousies and war, were traceable to the same spirit of close patronage and improper promotion, of imbecility and ignorance in diplomacy, which has destroyed our troops and corrupted our official excellence. It appears that the author expected the public would soon ask certain questions about the progress and good behaviour of its ambassadors; he thought that elderly gentlemen of the Stubbleian school do not receive new impressions very readily; that their minds, or rather

what is left of them after continued inhalations of class prejudices, rigidly enjoin complete abstinence from fresh ideas; moreover, that an orthodox belief in Sir Hector's infallibility has been hitherto a primary qualification for all important and agreeable places. Hence, in the anticipation of new events "looming in the future" of our political horizon, and in patriotic grief at our past diplomatic inefficiency, he has elucidated a real history of ambassadorial duties and the art of negotiation, which is the only history of the kind ever written by an Englishman; and the sooner Lords Westmoreland and Stuart de Redcliffe read it the better.

There are but three men whose intimate knowledge of the affairs of the East admits of no question. Long experience has acted upon them differently to what it has done upon Lord Stuart de Redcliffe or Lord Westmoreland, for it has "made them—*sage*." "The gentlemen (we need scarcely name them, so well are their talents known and appreciated by all those who are cognisant of diplomatic requirements) are Mr. Grenville Murray, Mr. Smyth, and Col. Rawlinson. It is almost as needless to add that the first, with a wife and family dependent on him, is kept upon a starving pittance of £200 a year, notwithstanding his great services at Mitylene, Smyrna, &c., and his proficiency in ten European languages—for to speak truth to great patrons in *one*, is a fatal bar to promotion—whilst the other two, we believe, are to this hour without preferment at all, not having any association with Sarah, Duchess of Bedford, the "fons et origo" of advancement. Now, if the present crisis of events did not open the eyes of the most napping lord or commoner to the necessity of employing such men, that the volume of the Roving Englishman, pointing out what wheel-within-wheel of heart mechanism and motive enters into the composition of true diplomacy, could not fail to do so, the reader would suppose. But we know John Bull aristocracy better, and so long as pence are to be got by the toady, preferment will be lavished on him rather than on the true man. It is impossible to overrate the talent of this book—it sells like wildfire literally. Truth, common sense, accurate knowledge, sound historical research, burn in glaring language on its pages; its light would penetrate everywhere but into—St. Stephen's! But, no! "sense comes not there!" As well expect a donkey, contemplating the setting sun on Hampstead Heath, to understand the cause of the great luminary's decline, as imagine that our egotistic nationality, wherein promotion individually depends upon supple compliance with ministerial bumbledom, will ever submit itself fully to recognise and redress the causes of our country's decline. Like the donkey, your British Minister, with feet firmly planted in obstinacy against the truth, and outstretched tail, will glare with stolid eyeballs at the country's fall. Now and then, as a fresh portion of its glorious disc is shrouded, he will lift up his neck a trifle, and show his teeth, the picture of stupid amazement; until, when the orb of his country's day is extinguished finally, by the venal patronage of inefficient diplomatists, he will probably give vent to his feelings in a prodigious bray, and then turn round and kick

for half-an-hour vehemently against the pungent irritation of an humiliating but inevitable destiny. We shall return to this volume again in a subsequent paper.

Recollections of Russia during Thirty-three Years' Residence. By a German Nobleman. Revised and Translated, with the Author's sanction, by LASCELLES WRAXALL. London: Constable.—The German Nobleman's "Recollections of Russia" form the eighth volume of "Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature." Mr. Wraxall assures his readers that he has, in confidence, been informed of the name of the author, who vouches for the authenticity of the information the book contains. It is manifestly written in a hostile spirit. The impression produced by these "Recollections" is, that Russia is now very much in the condition in which we were some years ago; but with the important difference, that there existed in this country the germ of improvement, which has since developed itself in more freedom, more intelligence, and a stricter morality. Russia appears to want this germ, or at least there is no present appearance of it. She educates all her people; but the nature of that education is strictly prescribed by authority.

The book is of a most interesting character, though the blood boils at the fearful details it gives of cold-blooded tyranny, and of a whole nation grovelling in debased insecurity before the nod of aristocratic injustice.

Philosophie Logique. Par A. GRATRY. 8vo., 2 vols. Paris: 1855.—*Philosophie de la Connaissance de Dieu.* Par A. GRATRY. 2 vols. Paris: 1854.—We at all times feel a sincere pleasure in reading and in reviewing the philosophical works of our French brethren. Clear, brilliant, and definitive, French has long since been the charmed tongue, through which even practical mathematics lost their gloominess—through which the abstruse German thoughts of Kant (utterly ruined in an English version) were handed down to many, whose knowledge of *French* enabled them to grapple with the most abstruse work of the most elaborate thinker of modern times.

And it is with pleasant recollections of Victor Cousin—of equally delightful ones of "Etudes sur le Moyen Age"—that we hail the appearance of the works, whose titles form the basis of our review. Compelled as we are to restrict our notice to a brevity that is sadly at variance with our own inclinations, we can only indicate a few general points, in which our author has shown equal logical ability, straightforwardness of purpose, and a liberality of opinion, which, in many Roman Catholics, is happily gaining ground rapidly.

"La philosophie est le lieu de l'erreur." Such is the quaint commencement of our author's preface to the "Philosophie Logique," and we can but recognise the uncertainty of the arrangement of human thoughts—even as set forth by this very clever writer. Truth is, so to say, held still in solution; its perfect nature still remains unanalysed.

After a clear-headed sketch of the many fallacies and imperfections

of systems, with which even the great Leibnitz could not feel satisfied, our author (at pp. 8, 9) gives us at once a fair view of the principles he would advocate towards "l'art de produire, en effet, dans le champ de leur âme, sous le soleil et la rosée de Dieu, le vin et le froment de la vérité."

In a word, to learn the truth, we must receive it from God! ("pour connaître la vérité, il faut la recevoir de Dieu.") Such is the great basis of M. Gratry's whole work. Opposed to mere logical abstractions, mathematical materialities, and, above all, to the subtle but mischievous jargon of the Sophists, he views logic as something given to us, by which we may gain truth: not as a series of formal processes, by which we may be ever seeking—and ever doubting.

Of the uncertainties of ancient philosophy, we have a powerful illustration in the learned work of Sextus Empiricus, in which we can learn only to doubt; in later years, Ritter and Lewis have still more clearly shown the mass of contradictions and impossibilities with which it was beset. Yet more recently, the Rev. Octavius Freire Owen, in a little work published by the Religious Tract Society, entitled, "Schools of Ancient Philosophy," laboured in a like worthy spirit, to prove that "worldly wisdom knew not God."

It is in this spirit that we must accept the volumes now before us—volumes in which the true in heart will rejoice to see their own feelings reflected—though doubtless they may demur to the Romanist sanction which accompanies the first volume of the "Philosophie de la Connaissance de Dieu." But, while dissenting from the immediately *religious* views of the author, we must thank him cordially for an analysis of the schools of Theology,—from Plato and Aristotle, St. Augustine, and St. Thomas Aquinas, down to Descartes, Pascal, Malebranche, Fenelon, Petau, and Leibnitz,—alike remarkable for its diligent and conscientious reading, and for a versatility of learning and a power of thought which have been rarely surpassed.

At the same time, we hope our readers will not look upon these volumes as an excuse for displacing the study of Hamilton, De Morgan, or Thompson. Formal logic must ever be a valuable study, if we would avoid false conclusions and flippant arguments; but we must look at such works as the present, as seeking to arrive at the great source of truth by those means which itself has vouchsafed; we must consider, that, however sectarian differences may set us apart from their author, they still realize the principle that truth is from God only—uncertainty from man.

Of the learning or the elegant style of the author the volumes themselves are the best evidence, while the sale of *ten* editions of the "Connaissance" speaks for itself. On the whole, whatever may be our doubts as to some views maintained, we wish the author the fair success due to one who evidently and honourably believes in what he is writing, and who has thus added a valuable contribution towards the solution of that greatest of difficulties—where man shall stop, and God begin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR *does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am anxious to invite the serious attention of the Members of the Craft to the painful results of the last elections of Male and Female Annuitants; I allude to the rejection of Thirty-three Brethren out of Thirty-five Candidates, and Nine Widows out of Thirteen; and to urge upon them the necessity of immediate and active co-operation in rendering the means of the Charity adequate to its wants.

I know many Brethren who would gladly exert themselves to promote the *real object* of the Institution—the *relief of existing cases of distress*, but their ardour is damped by the 53rd Male Annuity Bye Law—by the reflection that no such object could be gained—that nearly the whole of the results of their exertions, instead of being available for the pressing exigencies of the present, would be engulfed by the “Permanent Fund.”

It is much to be regretted that there should be any obstacle to active co-operation in support of this excellent Institution, whilst so many Brethren are crying for help. The Widows' Annuity Fund is limited to £4,000 (and that is a large sum), which is a practical recognition, by the Grand Lodge itself, of the *principle* of limitation, which appears to be as applicable to the one Charity as to the other. It is the general opinion of those conversant with such subjects, that the Fund should not be allowed to accumulate beyond £10,000; and of many, that £8,000 would be amply sufficient for the purposes for which it is intended. I think, therefore, that it should be limited to one of these amounts, or increased only by bequests, so that all donations and subscriptions may be afterwards applied to meet the claims as they arise.

I have no doubt that the rejection of so many Candidates has deeply excited the sympathies of the Craft, and trust that it will lead to earnest endeavours on their part to prevent the recurrence of such painful results. Knowing by personal experience what may be done by individual exertion, I would strongly urge the more energetic amongst the Fraternity to do their utmost to stimulate their less active Brethren to subscribe to these Charities, and to solicit donations and subscriptions from others. I am convinced that if the subject were to be properly agitated, and the principle of limitation adopted, such a sum would be annually raised as would render the Fund adequate to the relief of the necessities of all proper applicants; and thus entirely sweep away the system of elections, which I cannot but regard as antagonistic to the principles of our Order. In aid of which, and as an humble example to Brethren generally, I pledge myself to continue to collect not less than Ten Pounds per annum, in favour of one, or both, of these Funds; and if only one Member of each of the 125 London Lodges would do the like, the sum of £1,250 would be raised (independent of the subscription of the Lodge itself); and if the same course were adopted in the 429 Country Lodges, at only Five Pounds each, the large sum of £2,295 would be added, being a total of Three Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-five Pounds per annum!—I am, dear Sir and Brother, faithfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL ALDRICH.

Hampstead, August 20, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I annex, for your information, copy deliverance of this body, in reference to the charge made against the Bon-Accord Chapter of Aberdeen, in having improperly and illegally issued a Mark Warrant to certain parties in London; and remain, Sir and Brother, your very obedient servant,

WM. GAYLOR, G.S.N.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1855.

Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, Edinburgh, September 19, 1855.

(Copy referred to.)

Edinburgh, September 19, 1855.

It having been reported to the Supreme Chapter that no communication had been received from Comp. Rettie, First Principal of the Bon-Accord Chapter, Aberdeen, in answer to their former deliverance calling upon that Chapter to report that they had withdrawn the Mark Warrant which had been improperly and illegally issued by them for constituting a Mark Master's Lodge in London,* are unanimously of opinion that such conduct infers a want of respect towards this Supreme Body, and a refusal to comply with its decisions. They, therefore, as well on account of the irregularity which has been committed, as of this act of disobedience, suspend the said Chapter of Bon-Accord, Aberdeen, from their privileges as a body of R. A. Masons, aye and until such time as effect shall have been given to the order made upon them, and the warrant in question delivered up in order to its being cancelled.

[* The ungrammatical incomprehensibility of the context here would almost bring Lindley Murray and Cobbett from their graves!—ED. F. M. M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

SIR AND BROTHER,—As a number of Brethren may be misled by a statement lately published by one of the Grand Scribes of the Supreme Chapter of Scotland, that Comp. Jones, P.M. of the London Bon-Accord Mark Master Lodge, is not a member of the Bon Accord Chapter, No. 70, and that he never received any degree from that source, his name not appearing recorded in the books of the Supreme Chapter,—I beg distinctly to state that he was affiliated into the Bon Accord Chapter on Sept. 23rd, 1851; and moreover, that his name was sent up to the Supreme Chapter with the dues for recording, Jan. 23rd, 1852, for which we hold a receipt signed by the Treasurer of the said Chapter. And still further, to prove *the fact*, if more is necessary, it appears in the Annual Statement of the Supreme Chapter issued for the years 1851 and 1852, that the Chapter paid 3s. for recording the name of a Companion—that companion was Dr. Jones.

I make this statement of fact, that Brethren may not bear on their minds a false impression.—I remain, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

JAMES RETTIE, P.Z. Chapter, No. 70.

Aberdeen, September 15, 1855.

[It is evident that if Bro. Rettie's statement be correct, *of which we have no doubt*, the conduct of the Scottish officials (*save the mark!*) who received the fee, yet never performed the registration, is most culpable. But, indeed, the whole conduct of that body, as enunciated in this transaction, is disreputable and unbusiness-like; and we strongly advise Bro. Gaylor, before he alleges charges of irregularity against the Bon-Accord Lodge, and persecutes it so violently, to render the Supreme Chapter of Scotland a little more dignified, exact, candid, and, last not least, educated as to the style of its public documents, which, judging from the specimen before us, are unworthy of a hedge-school. Those who throw stones should not live in glass-houses, especially where the panes are so remarkably large.—ED. F. M. M.]

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION, *September 5, 1855.*

Present.—The Right Worshipful Bro. John Fawcett, Prov. G.M. for Durham, as G.M. on the throne. The R.W. Bro. H. R. Willett, Prov. G.M. for Dorset, as D.G.M.; the R.W. Bro. Samuel Rawson, Prov. G.M. for China; Chev. B. Hebler, as S.G.W.; Herbert Lloyd, as J.G.W.; Revs. J. E. Cox and Edward Moore, G. Chaps.; S. Tomkins, G. Tr.; W. H. White, G. Sec.; Dr. Rowe, P.S.G.D.; John Hervey, P.S.G.D.; J. H. Goldsworthy, P.S.G.D.; J. N. Tomkins, J.G.D.; G. Leach, P.J.G.D.; J. B. King, P.J.G.D.; S. C. Norris, P.J.G.D.; C. Baumer, P.J.G.D.; T. Parkinson, P.J.G.D.; Thory Chapman, As. G. Dir. of Cer.; G. Biggs, P.G.S.B.; G. W. K. Potter, P.G.S.B.; J. Masson, P.G.S.B.; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; W. Farnfield, As. G. Sec.; G. G. Elkington, G. Purs. The Rev. W. J. Carver, Rep. from the G.L. Massachusetts; some Grand Stewards of the year, the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Private Lodges.

The Grand Lodge was opened in form, with solemn prayer.

The As. G. Dir. of Cers. announced that Bro. Edward A. Raymond, P.G.M., Bro. Charles W. Moore, G. Sec. of the G.L. of Massachusetts, and Bro. John Bigelow, of the Columbian Lodge Boston, Mass., were in attendance as visitors; the G.M. ordered them to be introduced, and they were requested to take their seats on the dais.

The minutes of the last quarterly communication were read and confirmed.

Nearly half-an-hour's time was needlessly consumed in reading the report of the proceedings of laying the stone of the Sussex wing of the Royal Free Hospital, which, combined with the G. Secretary's indistinct utterance, was very wearisome.

The report of the amount of relief granted by the Lodge of Benevolence during the months of June, July, and August, stated that in June four petitioners were relieved to the extent of £60; in July, five to the extent of £48; and August, six to the amount of £75, altogether £183, which report was ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The report of the Board of General Purposes upon the subject of the leasing of the tavern stated that the Board had inquired into all the circumstances connected therewith, and also had, through the Grand Superintendent of Works, caused an inquiry and survey of the state of the buildings, and that it was found that the interior of the buildings required thorough repair, papering and painting, the cost of which was estimated at £760, and the external brick-work, &c., £160. The Board reported the circumstances under which the late unfortunate tenants, Messrs. Watson, Coggin, and Banks had transferred their interest in the stock and property in the tavern to the present proprietors, Messrs. George Elkington and Company; and that the latter parties had made proposals to take a new lease, but suggested the rent paid by the former tenants was much in excess of that of the London Tavern or any other large hotels; their proposal was accompanied by references of the highest character as to the position of the applicants. The Board had given the subject the most patient inquiry, and the conclusions it had arrived at were that the responsibility of the parties was most undoubted, and they had arranged that a lease for seven years, terminable at the end of three, with due notice, be granted to Messrs. George G. Elkington and Company, at an annual rent of £800.

The report of the Fund of Benevolence showed that the balance on the 1st of

July was £835. 14s. 6d.; since received, £427. 7s. 8d.; disbursements, £40; leaving a balance of £1,222. 2s. 2d.

The Fund for General Purposes showed a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, of £2,943. 8s. 4d.; and that the sum of £1,000 voted had been paid to the Royal Patriotic Fund; the sum of £500 had been invested in 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities; and a further sum of £500 was also ordered to be so invested, leaving the total amount of the Fund, £7,500.

Bro. Hervey, in moving that the report be received and confirmed, assured the Brethren that the conclusions the Board had arrived at were such only as their investigation honestly recommended. Tavern business had, since the institution of club-houses, greatly deteriorated, and the former rent was undoubtedly excessive.

Bro. Rawson, Prov. G.M. for China, seconded Bro. Hervey's motion.

Bro. Dr. Rowe suggested that some consideration and commiseration ought to be shown to Bros. Watson, Coggin, and Banks; but the G.L. did not seem disposed to listen to the hint.

Bro. Masson informed the Brethren that Bro. Cuff had the premises first at a rent of £400, which was afterwards increased to £500, and that tavern-keeping was then in its palmy state, and there was not one of those clubs that are now so numerous.

After some remarks by other members, the report was unanimously confirmed.

Bro. John Savage then, pursuant to notice, moved, "That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, an alteration be made in the mode of election of the Board of General Purposes and the Board of Benevolence, and that it be by a show of hands." Bro. Savage said, that what he proposed was returning to the old mode of election, as it could not be denied that the present practice was discreditable to the Craft. The practice of sending lists of a party selected had been condemned by the Grand Reg. at the last G.L., but the most reprehensible part of the business was, that three or four individuals were enabled to obtain a sufficient number of lists, which they prepared in readiness to exchange for the list of the votes; and the result was, that this small party were always enabled to carry the election.

The motion was seconded by Bro. Dr. Hinxman.

Bro. Hervey could not say the present system was good, but urged its continuance, as the election by show of hands would occupy one entire night.

Bro. Joseph Smith (No. 109), insisted that a change was necessary, and proceeded in a humorous way to illustrate the young and provincial Masons being so blandly received on their entrance in the ante-room on the election night by a Brother, clad in purple and gold, whose fascinating powers were put in force, to introduce the list ready scratched; of course there was no resistance. Bro. Smith should have here stopped, but being called on to name the G.O., he very needlessly did name Bro. Patten, on which the latter rose, and said Bro. Smith had uttered a gross falsehood; hereupon there was considerable excitement, when

Bro. Rev. J. E. Cox, G. Chap., rose and appealed to the Brethren to put a stop to personalities; he called attention to the presence of three Brethren, visitors from the G.L. of Massachusetts; what must they think of the practices of the G.L. of England?

The G.M. called on the Brethren to withdraw offensive applications.

Bro. J. N. Tomkins, J.G.D., in denouncing the practice of prepared lists being put into the hands of the members of G.L., said that it was so notorious, that a person said on one occasion he had so marked eighty lists, and he thought the proposal of Bro. Savage was deserving of serious consideration.

Bro. H. Lloyd, S.G.D., entered into a calculation of the time that he thought would be consumed were Bro. Savage's plan adopted, and therefore opposed it.

Bro. Dr. Hinxman pertinently remarked, that the question of time ought not to be considered; the great object to be obtained was *purity of election*, which evidently was not now effected.

Bro. Warren (No. 202), said, that although he entirely agreed with Bro. Savage,

that it was necessary to put a stop to the system of Brethren standing in the ante-room with marked lists, to thrust into the hands of members, he feared there were objections to the adoption of Bro. Savage's plan, and therefore he would move as an amendment, "That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, an alteration be made in the mode of election of the Board of General Purposes and Board of Benevolence, and it is resolved that no balloting papers be delivered to Brethren but in Grand Lodge, and that no Brother be permitted to leave his place until the election is over."

Bro. Rawson, Prov. G.M. for China, seconded the amendment, and said, *he should like to know how any one was enabled to obtain as many as eighty lists in the case mentioned by Bro. Tomkins.*

The question was then put to the vote, and Bro. Warren's amendment was carried, there being but *one* hand held up against it.

There being no other business before the G.L., it was then closed.

Bro. Rev. G. R. Portal's motion, for the delivery to every member, at the quarterly communications, of a paper comprising the business to be entered upon, was postponed till December, in consequence of Bro. Portal's absence through ill-health.

We are pleased to hear that a communication has been opened to put the Grand Lodges of France and England into mutual communication, and that Bro. Herbert Lloyd, G.S.D., has received the appointment of Representative of the Grand Orient in the United Grand Lodge of England.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.



THE next meeting of the Supreme Grand Council will be held at Freemasons Hall, on the 31st October, at four o'clock, when the 30th degree will be given to those candidates who shall be approved of by the Supreme Grand Council. Names of candidates (who must be members of a Rose Croix Chapter, and proposed by a member of the High Grades), to be sent to Charles John Vigne, Esq., Westfield House, Weston, Bath, before the 20th October. There will be the usual meeting afterwards in the High Grades Union.

ROSE CROIX.

BATH CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX.—A Convocation of the Companions of the Rose Croix Chapter of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath, was held on Friday, August 27th, at the York House Hotel. Among the Companions present were the Ill. Bros. Sir John de la Pole, *Bart.*, 33rd; C. J. Vigne, Sec. Gen., 33rd; Comps. G. Robertson, C. W. Hind, C. Milsom, jun., and W. D. Harris. At this Convocation the very distinguished Mason, Henry Charles Vernon, Esq., P.G.M., P.G. Supt., and D.P.G. Comp., elect, of Worcestershire, was admitted a Companion of the Chapter, according to the anciently established rites and ceremonies of the Order. In consequence of accidental circumstances the attendance was not so large as might have been expected; the zeal of the attending Brethren was conspicuous. The ceremony of admission was carefully performed by the M.W.S. After a collection for charity had been made, the Chapter was closed, and the Brethren adjourned to dine at the Castle Hotel, where they received that attention for which the worthy host, Comp. Temple, is and has been so justly celebrated.

METROPOLITAN.

WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE LODGE (No. 10).—In consequence of the absence of Bro. G. R. Portal, P. Prov. S.G.W., Oxon, on the Continent through ill-health, the motion which was to have been brought forward in September relative to the conduct of business in Grand Lodge, will be proposed at the Quarterly Communication in December next.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

ST. AUSTELL.—*Provincial Grand Lodge.*—The annual gathering of the Brethren of this Province was held on Tuesday, the 28th of August, at St. Austell, in the Lodge-room of the Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 728, at the White Hart Hotel. The Lodge was opened soon after ten o'clock by the V.W. Bro. John Ellis, Dep. Prov. G.M., and every Lodge of the Province, except No. 400, was represented. The Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. then marshalled the Brethren in order, and in procession they advanced to Charlestown district church, the use of which was promptly granted by the incumbent, the Rev. E. S. Woolcock, the vicar of St. Austell having refused the use of the parish church. There were about eighty Brethren in the procession, all in full Masonic costume. The order of procession was according to the Book of Constitutions, the emblems, tools, lights, and symbols being all borne by the proper officers; and the weather being fine, many thousands were collected from distant parts; in fact, so many persons had not been congregated in St. Austell for a long period.

The church was filled. The prayers having been read by the Rev. E. S. Woolcock, the incumbent, an able and appropriate sermon followed, by Bro. the Rev. Cuthbert Edgcumbe Hosken, in consequence of the absence by illness of the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. the Rev. Henry Grylls. The service ended, the Brethren returned in the same order.

The Prov. G.L. was then constituted, the R.W. Bro. Sir Charles Lemon, *Bart.*, of Carclew, Prov. G.M. on the throne, and the Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed and invested with their respective jewels of office.

The Brethren appointed Prov. Grand Officers are:—Dep. Prov. G.M. and Secretary, Bro. John Ellis, of Falmouth; Prov. G. Treasurer, Bro. Richard Pearce, of Penzance; G.S.W., Bro. Augustus Smith, of Tresco Abbey, Scilly; G.J.W., Bro. Reginald Rogers, of Truro; G. Chap., for Bro. the Rev. H. Grylls, Bro. the Rev. Cuthbert Edgcumbe Hosken, of Luxulyan; G. Reg., Bro. Edmund Carlyon, of St. Austell; G. Sec. acting, Bro. W. R. Ellis, of Falmouth; G. Supt. of Works, Bro. John Hodge, of St. Austell; G.D.C., Bro. John M'Farlane Heard, of Truro; G.S.D., Bro. John Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Penzance, and the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia; G.J.D., Bro. J. Mason, of Callington; G. Swordbearer, Bro. Captain Peard, of the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia, Bodmin; G. Pursuivant, Bro. Samuel Harvey, of Truro; G. Stewards, Bros. J. McManus and W. Michell, of St. Austell; G. Stewards, acting. Bros. Mills and Dabb, of Redruth; G. Inner Guard, Bro. Serjeant-Major Wing, of the Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery Militia.

The V.W. Dep. Prov. G.M. Bro. Ellis then read a report, sent to the Grand Lodge, of his visits during the past year, and addressed the Brethren on the state of the Lodges in the Province. He said—I have to congratulate the Brethren upon the healthy state of the Craft in this Province, there being between two hundred and three hundred contributing members of Lodges, and but one Lodge here unrepresented, but which is an old and formerly “true and faithful” limb of the

body. I have reason to hope that at our next meeting we shall not only have "No. 400," but probably a further addition to the registry of the county.

The Lodge having been duly closed, the procession was re-formed in the same order as previously, and proceeded to the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, &c., and the different emblems of Freemasonry, and the tracing boards, were exhibited in their respective situations. The banquet, provided by Bro. Robert Dunn, of the White Hart Hotel, was a sumptuous repast, and the dessert and wines were truly excellent. The Prov. G.M. Sir Charles Lemon not only sent a fine buck for the occasion, but he also contributed largely to the dessert. Grace was said by the Prov. G. Chap. Bro. the Rev. Cuthbert Edgcumbe Hosken; and the Prov. G.M. Sir Charles Lemon, occupying the chair, proposed after dinner, "The health of her Majesty the Queen," "The Duke of Cornwall, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," which toasts were drunk with due honours; as was also that of "The Earl of Zetland," the Grand Master of the Freemasons of England; his deputy, "The Earl of Yarborough;" and "The health of the Right. Hon. Sir William Molesworth, and the P. Prov. G. Officers."

After this the Stewards introduced into the room a number of ladies, who were admitted by tickets, and the Brethren having given place to them at the table, they partook of the dessert. "The health of the Ladies" was then proposed by the Prov. G.M. Sir Charles Lemon, in the usual complimentary terms; and the toast, which was drunk with much enthusiasm, was acknowledged by Bro. Borlase, Lieutenant of the Royal Cornwall Rangers.

Bro. Augustus Smith then proposed "The health of Sir Charles Lemon," and said—I feel all the difficulty of the task, the more so as I find I have not only to address myself to the wisdom of Solomon, but am called on to bespeak the admiration of the Queens of Sheba, by whose presence we are honoured. I feel the more embarrassed, lest I should not do justice to the individual whose health I have to propose, through not expressing myself in such terms as his merits so justly deserve; while, on the other hand, I fear, lest in expressing myself too warmly, as speaking in his presence, I should lay myself open to the charge of flattery. Whatever terms I may use, however, in reference to our R.W.G.M., be assured they will be given with all the truth and sincerity of a genuine Mason. We, as Cornishmen and practical Masons, all know the merits of the granite of Penryn, which for all structures we prefer for its strength, the closeness of its grain, and its various other admirable qualities. But there is another kind of social granite also well known to us as speculative Masons, which crops out in that same vicinity at a place called Carclew. This particular formation is greatly prized by us as Cornishmen; we admire it not less for its soundness and fine grain, than for the high polish it exhibits, and the facility with which it is worked and works. If in the Penryn granite its fine blue colour is a recommendation, in that found at Carclew we admire its beautiful Lemon tint. Now it is well known to us all that in our various social institutions in this part of the world, we always endeavour to obtain the free use of this material, whether it is as the foundation-stone, or wherewith to adorn the façade of the superstructure. To us Freemasons it is still more a matter of pride and satisfaction that this material constitutes the keystone of the arch of the Fraternity. That you may long continue the keystone of our arch and main ornament of our Craft is, I am sure, the sincere prayer of every Mason in Cornwall, and we most heartily drink your very good health.

"The health of the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Ellis," and of the "P.D.P.G.M. and Treasurer, Bro. Pearce," were also proposed and drunk, and suitably acknowledged. In the course of his remarks, Bro. Ellis said, my Brethren, if I can induce you to survey the ample pages of Masonic history, in all the depths of its mysterious emblems,—if I can kindle in your breasts that fervour and sincerity which animated the ancient Masons,—if I can do this, as a Mason, I shall not have to regret the lengthened period I have devoted to the Order; but in the sentiments, if not in the strict language, of an eloquent Brother, permit me to say, that like the sun when feebly yet gently declining, I hope to close my career, in this respect, in "peace and harmony," the title of the Lodge

of this place. And when around the banquet of brotherly love, some of you think of days long vanished, memory may treasure with all a Brother's rhapsody, the rich, the glowing, the elegant picture of a true Mason's life.

The ladies then retired, and the Lodge was close tyled, when the P.D.P.G.M. proposed, in highly eulogistic terms, "The health of the two Wardens, Bro. Augustus Smith, of Scilly, and Bro. Reginald Rogers, of Truro," and in doing so he referred particularly to the great improvement which Bro. Smith had effected in the Scilly Islands, converting the inhabitants from almost a state of pauperism, to the condition of an industrious and intelligent community. The P.G.S.W., Bro. Augustus Smith, returned thanks, and said, whatever his measures had been at Scilly, the groundwork had been education, with a view to teaching others to assist themselves; that all his plans had been regulated by true Masonic principles, and results having now proved their soundness, and given confidence, had he to do the work over again he should, in almost every particular, follow out the same course. The P.G.J.W., Bro. Reginald Rogers, also acknowledged the toast in suitable terms. "The health of the P.G. Chaplain" was next given, with thanks for the very excellent discourse he had that day delivered, conveying as it did moral lessons, and inculcating to the Brethren their duties as Christians as well as Masons. Bro. the Rev. Cuthbert E. Hosken acknowledged the toast, and gave "The better health of Bro. Grylls;" and the next proposed was "The Masters of the different Lodges in the County," which was responded to by Bro. Hodge, P.M. of the St. Austell Lodge. The Dep. Prov. G.M. next proposed "The health of Bro. Heard, the P.G. Director of Ceremonies," and bore testimony to the efficient assistance he had rendered to the Craft, and the able manner in which he had fulfilled the onerous duties devolving upon him. Bro. Heard responded, and said he should always be happy to perform the duties incumbent upon him as a Mason. Several other Masonic toasts were then given, amongst them "The health of the host, Bro. Dunn," with thanks to him for the elegant repast he had provided. The Brethren spent the remainder of the evening in "peace and harmony," and separated with every feeling of fraternal regard and esteem.

CUMBERLAND.

Provincial Grand Lodge.—No precise period can be assigned as marking the introduction of speculative Masonry into this county, for although we have many public buildings remaining amongst us, as monuments of the handicraft of our ancient Brethren, yet Cumberland, being one of the border counties, was, until long after the accession of James I., harassed by a system of predatory warfare, which caused the arts of peace and civil policy to be in a great measure neglected, so that amidst the general disorder incident to such a state of society, it is scarcely probable that Freemasonry would find a permanent footing in the county. Whether Lodges composed of Cumbrian members were established prior to the year 1762, the date of the warrant now held by the Whitehaven Lodge, No. 138, is somewhat problematical. The Lodge of Unanimity, No. 424, which now meets at Penrith, had its origin at Hackthorpe, near Lowther, in Westmorland, and is supposed to have been established, chiefly through Sir James Lowther; and as Sir James's local influence was equally felt at Lowther and Whitehaven, it is probable that the Hackthorpe and Whitehaven Lodges were originally contemporaneous. In addition to the Lodges just mentioned, there are in the Province of Cumberland the following: viz., the Union Lodge, No. 389, at Carlisle; the Wigton Lodge, No. 409, warrant dated 1809; the Holy Temple Lodge, No. 595, at Longtown, warrant dated 1833; and the Victoria Lodge, No. 882, Carlisle; the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 508, at Maryport, which for some time past has existed only in name, is again showing symptoms of vitality, and the Brethren of the Old Lodge of Harmony, No. 241, Carlisle, who, about five or six years ago, adjourned their meeting *sine die*, through circumstances which we need not here narrate, are contemplating the resuscitation of their Lodge under another name. In June 1817, George Blamire, Esq., was installed Prov. G.M. of Cumberland; Mr. Blamire was succeeded by Sir James Graham, who, up to 1833, conducted the business of the Province without a Deputy. On the

1st of October, 1830, a Prov. Grand Lodge meeting was summoned at Carlisle by the Prov. G.M., for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Infirmary. In 1833, Bro. F. L. B. Dykes was appointed Dep. Prov. G.M. at the Prov. G.L. meeting, held at Wigton on the 27th of December; and in 1854, Bro. W. T. Greaves was appointed Dep. Prov. G.M. by Sir James Graham, and installed into office by Bro. Wickham, at the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting, held at Carlisle in September, in the same year.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Bro. Gray's, the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on the 5th of September. It was a meeting which had been anxiously looked forward to by every Brother in the Province who had the welfare of Freemasonry at heart, as was evinced by the large muster of Brethren, and the unity of sentiment which pervaded the gathering.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened at high twelve, when the business of the Province was disposed of; after which, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren adjourned to the assembly-room of the Crown and Mitre, where was prepared by Bro. Gray to an excellent dinner, the party consisted of from fifty to sixty. In the absence of Sir James Graham, the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Greaves presided, and was supported by Bro. Robinson. Grace having been said by the Rev. S. J. Butler, Prov. G. Chap., and the cloth removed,

The Dep. Prov. G.M. said, that as Masons were all loyal men and true, he had great pleasure in rising to propose to them "The Queen," the daughter of a Mason.

The usual routine of Masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. then rose to propose a toast, in which he was sure all the Brethren would heartily support him, "The health of their Prov. G.M., Sir James Graham," whose absence was owing to his indifferent state of health; however, had he been present, he would not have felt otherwise than proud in presiding over so influential an assemblage (hear hear).

Bro. Robinson then called on the Brethren to join him in a bumper, "To the health of our Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Greaves." From his own knowledge of Bro. Greaves, and from what the Brethren there present had witnessed of his conduct in the chair, his gentlemanly feeling, conciliatory manner, his zeal for Masonry, and his knowledge of the duties of the post he held, he (Bro. Robinson), trusted that his appointment as Dep. Prov. G.M., had given satisfaction to the Brethren, and would give a stimulus to Masonry in the Province.

Bro. Greaves, in rising to return thanks, said that he never felt himself less prepared with language to express himself as he could wish for the compliment he had just received; nevertheless, he felt it as he ought, most gratefully. It occurred to him, however, that their excellent Bro. Robinson had introduced the toast and himself to their notice rather as he ought to be than as he was, and under that impression he would endeavour to keep before his mental vision the character he had described for imitation, that he might feel more worthy of the encomiums which Bro. Robinson had been so good as to pay him. Irrespective of that, he might well feel proud at having presided at so large and influential a Lodge meeting of the Province as assembled that day, and so numerous a body as at that moment surrounded the table to celebrate with him their annual festival. Their last year's meeting was an unusually large one, but this was a larger, and gave the best assurance that Masonry in the county was being better appreciated and on the increase; and sure he was, that had our Prov. G.M. been there to-day, he would have been proud to have found himself so well supported.

The Dep. Prov. G.M. in due course, proposed "The Lodges of the Province," naming them according to seniority, commencing with the Whitehaven Lodge, No. 138. He was very glad to see so large a muster from that distant part of the Province, and he was sure the Brethren would support him in welcoming them, and wishing that they might meet again on many future occasions.

Bro. Fletcher, W.M., responded on behalf of himself and Brethren of the Whitehaven Lodge.

"The Union Lodge, Carlisle," was acknowledged by the W.M. Bro. Sherrington.

“The Wigton Lodge, No. 409,” though not the first Lodge in the Province as regarded numbers, was certainly the first in the Province in respect of Masonic lore. It also set the other Lodges of the Province an example, inasmuch as the members subscribed to the whole of the Masonic charities.

Bro. Roper, W.M., of the Wigton Lodge, was proud to meet such a body of men on the present occasion. It was the best Prov. Lodge that had ever been held. Although the Wigton Lodge was small in numbers, they subscribed to all the Masonic charities, and he hoped the example set by them would be followed by all the other Lodges in the Province. It would not fail to be a source of gratifying reflection to any man to think that he belonged to a body of men who contributed, as they had done that day, to dry the tears of the widow, and soothe the distress of the orphan.

The Dep. Prov. G.M. said, that in his present capacity, he might perhaps be allowed to divest himself for a moment of his connection as a member with the Lodge he was about to propose. It was “The Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Unanimity, No. 424.” He could assure the Brethren that a more honourable and worthy body of Masons could not be met with, and he had no doubt but the Brethren would assist him in doing honour to them.

Bro. Walker, W.M., of No. 424, begged to return thanks on behalf of himself and the Brethren of his Lodge, for the very flattering terms in which No. 424 had just been introduced, and for the kind manner in which the toast had been received by so large an assemblage of Cumbrian Masons. He saw around him many distinguished Brethren, who would have been much more able than himself to respond to the toast. He had only known the Lodge of Unanimity since 1848, in which year he became a Mason, but this he would say, that the affairs of the Lodge were now in a much more flourishing condition than when he became a member; they had improved not only in numbers, but in funds, and everything else likely to conduce to their permanent well-being; and for this prosperity, which he believed was unparalleled in the annals of the Lodge of Unanimity, they were chiefly indebted to the indefatigable exertions of a worthy member of that Lodge, whose zeal in promoting the welfare of Freemasonry was beyond all praise, and that Brother was none other than the Dep. Prov. G.M., Bro. Greaves. It had been remarked, and very properly, that the Wigton Lodge was the only one in the Province which subscribed to all the Masonic charities, and it was his duty to inform the Brethren that the subject had been discussed in the Lodge of Unanimity, and he believed it was the intention of that Lodge to imitate the noble example of their Brethren at Wigton. He was sure that he was speaking the sentiments of the members of the Lodge of Unanimity, when he said that they had experienced the greatest possible pleasure in coming to Carlisle that day to join their Brethren from other parts of the Province at the festive board. No meeting could possibly have passed off with greater *éclat* than the present Provincial gathering of Freemasons; this unity of sentiment augured well for the future prosperity of the Craft in the Province, to which that day's proceedings could not fail to give a powerful impetus. He hoped that the defunct Lodges would speedily be resuscitated, and that the existing Lodges would be bound, firmly bound together in an indissoluble tie; so that Masonry in Cumberland might look up and exemplify to the world the benign principles which were inculcated in its doctrines (hear hear).

Next followed “The Master and Brethren of the Longtown Lodge, No. 595.” The Longtown Lodge, and especially Bro. Foster, had never failed to put in an appearance at their Prov. G.L. meeting.

Bro. Foster responded. He had great pleasure in forming a part of so numerous an assemblage; many Brethren from Longtown would have been present on that occasion had they not been particularly engaged.

The Dep. Prov. G.M., in proposing “The Victoria Lodge, Carlisle,” said, though not numerous, he hoped they would ere long become so, so that each year might add to their prosperity.

Bro. Bell, W.M. of the Victoria, hoped that next year they would be able to muster in larger numbers; for his part—and he was sure he might say the same on behalf of the Brethren of the Victoria—he should always be happy to do all in

his power for the benefit of the Craft, calculated as it was to confer great benefits on all who ranged themselves under its banners.

Prov. G. Sec. Hindson said, that the proceedings could not properly close without drinking the health of Bro. Gray, who had provided the Brethren such an excellent dinner, with wines of the first quality; but more particularly he would beg to propose his health as a zealous Mason of the "Merrie City" of Carlisle.

Bro. Gray thanked the Brethren for the kind manner in which his health had been received, and had he been aware there would have been so large a muster he would have made more ample preparations, and he should always feel great pleasure in catering for his Masonic Brethren.

The parting toast having been given, the meeting broke up; and we have no doubt that the 5th of September, 1855, will be long remembered by the Masons of the Province of Cumbria, who on that day celebrated their annual festival according to ancient custom.

ESSEX.

North Essex Lodge (No. 817), White Hart Hotel, Bocking. The Brethren met on Monday, August 27; Bro. James Rolfe, W.M. Mr. George C. Rolfe, of Notley, was initiated into Masonry by the W.M., who delivered the first of a Course of Lectures, illustrating the three Degrees.

DURHAM.

Granby Lodge (No. 146).—The Brethren assembled on Tuesday, September 4, when Bro. W. Stoker, P.M., passed Bro. the Rev. John Kingston, of St. Andrew's, Sunderland, to the Second Degree.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Provincial Grand Lodge.*—The Brethren of the Province held their annual meeting on Tuesday last, the 25th of August, in the Masonic Hall, at Southampton. The G.L. was opened at twelve o'clock.

Present.—The R.W. Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G.M. on the throne; the V.W. Bro. Charles Ewens Deacon, Dep. Prov. G.M.; W. Bro. Dr. Clarke, S.G.W.; Bro. Haverfield, as J.G.W.; the R.W. Bro. T. Willis Fleming, Prov. G.M., and the V.W. Bro. Hyde Pullen, Dep. Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight; Bro. How, Prov. G. Dir. of Cer., Hertfordshire; and many P.G. Officers and Members of the Lodges of the Province of Hampshire.

The Minutes of the last G.L. were read and confirmed.

The Treasurers' accounts were presented by the auditors, and as they exhibited an increasing balance of a considerable amount in hand, they were adopted and approved.

The usual routine business of the Province having been discharged, and the Prov. G.M. having retired a short time, he placed Dr. Clarke in the chair, when Bro. Ogburn rose, and after giving expression to his own disappointment, and also that of many Brethren from Portsea, that there was not on that day, as had been usual in the Province, an attendance at a place of Divine worship, in full Masonic procession, submitted to the consideration of the Brethren there assembled a motion to the effect: "That it was desirable that at every meeting of the Prov. G.L., the Brethren should in procession attend Divine service, and a sermon be there delivered by the G. Chaplain, or some other reverend Brother."

Some of the Brethren urged that it was considered by the Prov. G.M. and other eminent members, that it was objectionable in a large town like Southampton, where all kinds of friendly societies were continually assembling, and with bands and banners parading its streets—that it was derogatory to the character of Masonry to adopt such proceedings, unless there was any work to be performed. The practice of attending Divine service, it was agreed by all should never be omitted, and eventually a motion to that effect was carried.

The Prov. G.M. having, on his return, been made acquainted with the feeling of the Brethren, assured them that it was his wish and intention at all times to

comply with their desires, although, at the same time, unless work was to be done, he had rather processions be dispensed with.

Bro. Emanuel, in a most eloquent address, proposed, "That a Committee be appointed to decide on a Testimonial to be presented to Bro. Slade, who had for ten years faithfully discharged the duties of Prov. G. Treasurer ;" which proposition was unanimously agreed on.

The Brethren then proceeded to the election of Prov. G. Treas., and Bro. Alfred Heather was unanimously elected.

The Prov. G.M. then appointed and invested his Officers for the year ensuing. Bros. Charles Ewens Deacon, D.G.M. ; H. M. Emanuel, No. 428, S.G.W. ; Edwin Low, No. 319, J.G.W. ; T. T. Haverfield, B.D., No. 555, G. Chap. ; Alfred Heather, No. 319, G. Treas. ; Jarvis S. Tibbetts, No. 717, G. Reg. ; J. Rankin Stebbing, No. 155, and T. N. Finnin, No. 152, G. Secs. ; J. J. Galt, No. 717, S.G.D. ; George Martin, No. 555, J.G.D. ; H. Abraham, No. 152, Supt. of Works ; Thomas Slade, No. 428, Dir. of Cer. ; Thos. Batchelor, No. 717, Assist. Dir. of Cer. ; Everitt, No. 90, G.Sw.B. ; Hilds, No. 717, Organist ; James Stening, No. 387, G. Purs. ; Thomas Webb, No. 152, St. Bear. ; Pearce, No. 152, Woolven, No. 319, Swayne, No. 387, Totterdell, No. 428, Drysdale, No. 555, and Rake, No. 717, Stewards.

The Prov. G.L. was then closed in ancient form and solemn prayer. The Brethren then adjourned to

THE BANQUET,

which was laid in the audit-room* of the Corporation, the use of which had been granted by his Worship the Mayor ; about sixty Brethren were present.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts duly honoured, the R.W. Prov. G.M. gave the health of their honoured guest, Bro. Fleming, R.W. Prov. G.M. of the Isle of Wight, who, as the representative of an ancient family so long seated in the county, was well known to them all. He included also in the toast the deputy of the Isle, Bro. Pullen.

Bro. Fleming, in acknowledgment, said, it afforded him the greatest pleasure to attend the annual meeting of the province ; besides, that the many years' friendship between himself and Sir Lucius Curtis afforded him additional gratification in being present on this occasion in Southampton. The vast advances in prosperity the town had made were unexampled ; and from its port were transmitted the enormous supplies of men and material for the great contest in the Crimea. He concluded by giving, by desire of the Prov. G.M., "The Allied Forces in the East."

Bro. Pullen said, the kindness with which he had been received, and the intellectual entertainment of their Lodge meeting, made him proud of being a member of the Order, in which the best of feelings of man towards his fellows were brought into action, and men of all creeds were assembled in brotherly union.

The health of the Prov. G.M. was given by Bro. Dr. Clarke, and was greeted most enthusiastically.

Sir Lucius, in reply, assured them his heart was devoted to Masonry ; it afforded him much pleasure to be among them, as the more he saw of Freemasonry and its members, the more satisfied and gratified he was. He then called on the Brethren to give a hearty reception to Bro. Deacon, his invaluable Deputy, who for so many years had filled that office, to the perfect satisfaction of every member in the Province.

Bro. Deacon tendered his most grateful thanks for the warm greeting his name had received ; the Brethren were always so pleased with his services, that the fifteen years he had held the appointment seemed but a day. The only return he could make for the confidence reposed in him was, by being ever ready to aid the cause, and to urge among its members the great point of Masonry—charity, in its

* In this noble apartment is preserved, in a handsome frame, the original deed by which Edward the Black Prince granted to Thomas De Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the custody of the town of Southampton. It is dated at Kennington.

broadest sense ; not that of taking from our surplus wealth, but that tenderness, good-will, and brotherly love, which united all in bonds of brotherhood. Bro. Deacon's address was embodied in eloquent language, to which our space is insufficient to do justice. He concluded by saying, "The encouragement you have given to my past services cheers me at this moment, and the memory of it will gild the future."

The Prov. G.M. called on the Brethren to give a hearty welcome to their visitor, Bro. How : and from his connection with a publication devoted to the Order, to unite with his name "The Press."

Bro. How said, although he had several friends then present, he could not but consider the reception his name had met with was rather due to the *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine* than any merit of his own ; he assured the Brethren that its conductors used their best efforts to render the Magazine deserving their support ; and since it had been under its present editor, the object of its original papers had been to show the world *what Freemasonry does for intellectual progress ; and to exhibit our past, present, and future.* It assisted the great work of civilization, by making them familiarly acquainted with what the fraternity was doing throughout the whole surface of the globe. Its pages were open to every Brother who sought information, or desired to make known any complaint or neglect ; and thus became a medium for remedying any real or fancied ills. These efforts would, however, be unavailing without the hearty aid and support of every Brother in the Craft. He was much gratified at observing the prosperous condition of Masonry in Hampshire, and the united and happy feeling among them all.

The names of the several Brethren who had received their appointments were duly honoured, and the Brethren separated, after spending a most pleasurable day.

LANCASHIRE.

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Fidelity* (No. 336).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on the evening of Friday, the 31st of August, at the Angel Inn, King Street. Bro. D. Thwaites (West Bank), the W.M. presiding, assisted by Bros. Whewell and Yates, as S.W. and J.W., who performed their duties in an able manner. The business of the evening being ended, the Brethren present adjourned, and afterwards separated, having spent a very agreeable evening.

Lodge of Perseverance (No. 432).—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, the 27th of August, at the Old Bull Hotel. Bro. Wm. Harrison, in the absence of the W.M. officiated, assisted by Bro. Backhouse, S.W., and Bro. John Yates, as J.W. Several matters of business were transacted, after which the Brethren separated at an early hour.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The New Masonic Hall at Newport.—The members of the Silurian Lodge, No. 693, having some time since determined on raising a new building for their meetings, a Grand Lodge of the Province was called on the 29th of August, to lay the foundation-stone with full Masonic honours, and the assemblage on the occasion will live long in the memory of all present.

The site selected is in Dock-street, nearly opposite the railway terminus, and in the centre of the spot, and near the foundation-stone, a floral pillar, fifty feet high, was erected. Its embellishments, in flowers, immortelles, and wreaths, were pleasingly varied. On the summit was placed a handsome crown of large dimensions, composed of evergreens, flowers, and gilded bays ; and from its sides four banners were pendant, of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia. Four other pillars, crowned and decorated with national colours, were erected at the corners of the ground ; each crowned at the summit with bright streamers. The triangle above the foundation-stone was also nicely ornamented with wreaths and flags, amidst which a drapeau, on which were the square and compass, was conspicuous.

The Town Council of Newport having been invited to be present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the intended edifice, several of that body assem-

bled at their committee-room, at twelve o'clock, with the view of joining the procession at the Town Hall.

Shortly after the arrival of the various Lodges, the business of the day commenced with the opening in form of the Silurian Lodge, Newport, No. 693, at the Old Masonic Hall, in the High-street, at ten o'clock : present—

Bro. Thomas, W.M. ; Bro. Wells, P.M. ; Bro. Hyndman, S.W. ; Bro. T. Nicholas, J.W. ; Bro. the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, M.A., Chap. ; Bro. W. Williams, Sec. ; Bro. Davies, S.D. ; the J.D., the M.C., the I.G., &c., &c. The minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Monmouthshire was opened at the King's Head, at twelve o'clock : present—

The Right W.M., Bro. Col. Kemys Tynte, M.P., Prov. G.M. ; the Right W. Bro. John E. W. Rolls, Dep. Prov. G.M. ; Bro. Chas. Lyne, Prov. S.G.W. ; Bro. Combe, as Prov. J.G.W. ; the Rev. Bro. George Roberts, M.A., Prov. G. Chap. ; Bro. Capt. Tynte, Prov. G. Reg. ; Bro. J. Nicholas, Prov. G. Treas. ; Bro. J. P. King, Prov. G. Sec. ; Bro. Cornelius Evans, P.S.G.D. ; Bro. Lieut. Davies, Prov. J.G.D. ; Bro. Thomas, newly-appointed Prov. G.S.W. ; Bro. Chilcott, Prov. G.D.C. ; Bro. West, Prov. A.G.D.C. ; Bro. Groves, Prov. G. Org. ; the Prov. G.S.B. ; Bro. Wells, Prov. G. Purs. ; Bro. Preece, newly-elected Prov. G. Tyler ; Bro. the Rev. Dr. Bowles, Prov. G.M., Herefordshire ; Bro. Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G.M. Bengal ; Bro. Dr. Kent, Prov. G.M. South Australia ; Bro. Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire ; the Prov. G. Officers of Bristol ; Bro. the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, M.A., Prov. G. Chap. of Oxfordshire, &c., &c.

The members of the Silurian Lodge, No. 693, adjourned to the Town Hall, at eleven a.m. About one p.m., the Prov. G.M. (Colonel Tynte), accompanied by the Dep. Prov. G.M. (T. E. W. Rolls, Esq.), and the P.G. Officers, were marshalled from the King's Head to the Town Hall ; and the procession was then arranged by Bros. Chilcott and West, Prov. G. Dirs. of Cer., in the following order :—

Bands of music of the Devon and Glamorganshire Militia.

Tyler (Bro. M'Fie), with sword.

Visiting Brethren of the different Lodges—the several Lodges according to their numbers.

The Officers, wearing their collars and jewels, with their respective banners, &c.

The Officers and Brethren of the Silurian Lodge, No. 693.

Rough Ashler.

Entered Apprentices.

Tracing board of the 1st Degree.

Ionic Column.

Doric Column.

Perfect Ashler.

Bottle, containing Scroll, Inscription Plate, and Mallet (borne by Bros. B. Morgan, Hadley, and S. S. Phillips).

Jun. Deacon (G. W. Jones). Sen. Deacon (J. H. Davies).

Tracing board of the 3rd Degree.

Cornucopia with corn, ewers with wine, oil, and salt (borne by Bros. Tombs, Edwards, Davey, and Whitchurch).

Junior Warden (T. W. Nicholas), with the Plumb-rule. Senior Warden (J. Hyndman), with the Level.

Banner of Silurian Lodge.

Prov. Grand Lodge.

P.G. Tyler.

Prov. G. Pursuivant and Treas. of Silurian Lodge (Bro. Edward Wells), with coins.

Banner of Prov. G. Lodge.

Inner Guard of Silurian Lodge (Bro. Pickford).

Prov. G. Organist (Bro. H. J. Groves).

Bro. E. W. Nobbs, with the plans.

Sacred Law, with Square and Compass.

Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies (J. Chilcott). Asst. G. Director of Ceremonies (W. West).

Secretary of Silurian Lodge, and P. G. Steward (Bro. W. Williams), with
Scroll and Book of Constitutions.

Past P.G. Deacons.

P.G. Deacons.

P.G. Secretary (Bro. King).

P.G. Registrar (Captain Tynte).

P.G. Treasurer.

P.rov. G. Chaplain Rev. George Roberts, and the Chaplain of Silurian Lodge.

P.G. Steward.

P.G. Steward.

Past P.G. Wardens.

P.G. Wardens (Brothers C. Lyne and Combes).

Deputy P.G. Master, Bro. John E. W. Rolls, and the Deputy P.G. Master of
Bristol.

Flag of Deputy P.G. Master.

P.G. Steward, with Wand.

P.G. Steward, with Wand.

Prov. G. Masters of Hereford and Bengal.

Prov. G. Masters of Oxford and South Australia.

W. Master of the Silurian Lodge (Bro. R. G. Thomas),
with the Square and Silver Trowel.

P. G. Sword Bearer.

P.G. Master (Col. C. J. Kemeys Tynte, M.P.)

Prov. G. Stewards Bro. Hallen and Campbell, with Wands.

Flag of the P. G. Lodge.

The procession, being thus formed at the Town Hall, proceeded down Commercial-street to St. Paul's church; on reaching which, the Brethren fell back to the right and left, forming an avenue, through which the P.G.M., preceded by his Swordbearer, and followed by the W.M. of the Silurian Lodge, the D.P.G.M., attended by two Stewards, the P.G. Officers, and the rest of the Brethren, according to seniority and rank, passed to St. Paul's church in inverted order.

Bro. H. J. Groves, P.G.O., organist of St. Woollos, played the opening voluntary with his usual skill; after which, the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham, M.A., Prov. G. Chaplain of Oxfordshire, and Chaplain of the Silurian Lodge, read the morning service. The choral service and anthems were rendered in a tasteful and effective style. The chant for the Psalms was composed for the occasion by Bro. Groves; the service (that is to say, the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*) was Dr. Cook's; the anthem, after the third collect, was—"I have surely built Thee an house," (Boyce)—an anthem of a very high order, and at the same time a very difficult one, and the performance of which, therefore, reflected the more credit on a choir consisting of amateurs and volunteers. The anthem before the sermon, was—"Behold how good and joyful a thing" (Clarke). We could wish that in every provincial town, those of the more respectable inhabitants who are gifted with musical voice and correct musical ear could have courage to set aside vulgar prejudices, and, following the example of those ladies and gentlemen who form the St. Woollos choir, would come forward and lend their aid; remembering that any service which advances God's glory cannot be to their own disparagement. We sincerely congratulate the St. Woollos choir on their performance of the anthems and service on this occasion, and Bro. Groves on the state of efficiency which rewards his labours in directing them.

The Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. George Roberts, B.A., of Cheltenham, preached the sermon, from the tenth chapter of Proverbs, and part of the twenty-fifth verse: "The righteous is an everlasting foundation." The discourse of the rev. gentleman, whose sermons on the same subject, on two or three former occasions, so deeply impressed congregations in this town, was marked by fervid earnestness, clear and logical reasoning, beautiful imagery, and brilliant eloquence—all tending to prove that Masonry was the handmaid of Christianity—sanctioned by the principles of divine truth, and conforming to the precepts of pure religion. It would be scarcely fair to give merely detached sentences of this fine sermon, truly admirable as a whole, particularly as it will shortly be published, at the

request of the Craft, whom it chiefly interests, who will then have an opportunity of possessing an admirable production in its entirety.

On leaving the church, the procession, being re-formed, proceeded to the site of the new Hall. Vast crowds of persons, of all ranks and ages, ranged on both sides of the street, occupying every available position whence a view might be had. Every window, also, along the whole route, was filled with spectators. Arrived at the enclosure, an exceedingly animated picture was presented. A large gallery had been raised, upon which were accommodated about five hundred ladies—forming, as it were, an amphitheatre of grace and beauty, and on all available spots of ground surrounding the Brethren, members of the Corporation and a large number of gentlemen were crowded.

The Master of the Silurian Lodge then took his place, in the east, the Prov. G.M. on his right, and the Dep. Prov. G.M. on his left; the Senior Warden in the west, and the Junior Warden in the south; the rest of the Brethren taking places as most convenient; when the W.M. of the Silurian Lodge (Bro. R. G. Thomas) delivered the following charge:—

“Men, women, and children, here assembled to-day to behold this ceremony, know all of you, that we be lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, and established of old, with peace and honour in most countries, to do good to our Brethren, to build great buildings, and to fear God, who is the Great Architect of all things. We have amongst us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honourable to know by Masons, who only have the keeping of them to the end of time. Unless our Craft were good, and our calling most honourable, we should not have lasted so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious Brothers in our Order, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. To-day we are here assembled, in the presence of you all, to build a house for Masonry, which we pray God may prosper, if it seem good to Him, that it may become a building for good men and good deeds, and promote harmony and brotherly love, till the world itself shall end.”

After the response, “So mote it be,” the architect (Bro. R. G. Thomas) produced the plans for the inspection of the P.G. Master, who expressed his approval of them.

A bottle, containing a scroll, with the names of the Officers presiding, the board of governors of the Masonic Hall, the list of subscribers, and a programme of the day's proceedings, was then deposited in the corner-stone.

The Treasurer then produced a phial, containing a quantity of silver and copper pieces of the present reign, which was also deposited in a hollow of the lower stone; also a plate, with the following inscription:—

ALL GLORY TO THE MOST HIGH!
The Foundation Stone of this Masonic Hall
(Erected by the Members
of the
Silurian Lodge, No. 693, of Free and Accepted Masons),
was laid by
Colonel CHARLES T. KEMEYS TYNTE, M.P.,
Prov. G. Master of Monmouthshire,
And assisted by
JOHN E. W. ROLLS, Esq., of the Hendre,
Dep. Prov. Grand Master of the same Province,
On Wednesday, the 29th day of August,
A.D. MDCCCLV. : A.L. 5855,
According to the ancient usages of Masonry, and in the presence of a
numerous and brilliant assemblage of the Craft.

R. G. THOMAS, of Newport, Architect.
HENRY P. BOLT, of Newport, Builder.

The Prov. G. Master was then presented with the trowel, and spread the mortar; and while the stone was slowly descending, the band played the National Anthem.

The Prov. G. Chaplain then offered up the

PRAYER OF BENEDICTION :

“May the Almighty Architect of the Universe, who has disposed all things in order, according to the excellency of His will, who made the heavens for His majesty, the sun and stars for His glory and our comfort, and the earth as a place for our obedience to His laws, look down upon us Master Masons, now endeavouring to build a house according to the rules of charity, by the bond of love. May this house, of which we have placed the first stone in the earth, be a habitation of good men, meeting together to do good : may their secret assemblies be convened in law, proceed in honour, and end in charity. May all Masons that enter under the shadow of its roof remember that ‘The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him.’ May the work done here prosper ; may the heart of all the workmen be comforted—may no strife, brawling, or unseemly words be heard within its walls—may the Master love the Brethren, and the Brethren honour and obey the Master—may our going out and our coming in be blessed for evermore—may our baskets be filled with plenteousness, and the voice of joy and thanksgiving abound—may there be no mourning nor sorrow of heart ; and may the wayfaring Mason find a comfortable journey to his home, when he passeth by the gates of this house. O Lord ! prosper Thou our work ; yea, prosper Thou our handiwork, and teach us in all times, and in all places, to build up in beauty that temple of our souls, which Thou hast given us to adorn with all good works, till we arrive at the Grand Lodge above, where all things are perfect, and there is no more labour, but peace and happiness for evermore.” Response : “So mote it be.”

The position of the stone having been duly proved by the square, the level, and the plumb-rule,

The W.M. then advanced again to the stone, took the cornucopia, and strewed upon it a handful of wheat, and afterwards sprinkled it with wine from the ewer. The Prov. G.M. then scattered salt upon it.

The W.M. poured a quantity of oil upon it, and pronounced the following benediction :—“As Jacob, the son of Isaac, the son of Abraham, fleeing from the face of his brother Esau, and going out from Beersheba towards Haran, lighted on a certain place, and tarried there all night, making to himself a pillow of stones, on which sleeping, he dreamt he saw the gates of Heaven ; and, when he awoke, he anointed the stones with fresh oil, calling the place Bethel, or the house of God ; so do I anoint this stone with pure oil, praying that in the building which may arise from it, none but good men may be admitted, and men that fear God, and love the Brotherhood.”

The procession then returned to the Lodge. The Brethren being then formed in proper order, the silver trowel was presented to Col. Tynte, with a suitable address by the Master of the Silurian Lodge, which Col. Tynte acknowledged in a short speech. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the Prov. G.M. for his attendance ; to the Dep. Prov. G.M. for his assistance on this occasion ; and to the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. George Roberts, for his sermon, accompanied with a request that he will print it ; to the Rev. J. T. Wrenford, for the use of his church ; and to the Rev. J. S. Sidebotham for reading the services ; to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Town-hall ; and to the choir, for their kind assistance.

A few observations, relating to the discipline of the Province, were made by the Dep. Prov. G.M., when the Lodge was closed in solemn form. After which, the procession proceeded to the King’s Head, where the Prov. G.L. was closed, and the Brethren joined

THE BANQUET.

Soon after five o’clock, the Prov. G.M., Col. Tynte, ascended the dais, accompanied by the Prov. G.M. of South Australia, Dr. Kent ; the Prov. G.M. of Herefordshire, Dr. Bowles ; the Prov. G.M. of Oxfordshire, Capt. Bowyer ; the Past Prov. G.M. of Bengal ; the Lord Lieutenant of Breconshire ; the Dep. Prov. G.M. of Bristol, D. W. Nash, Esq. ; Bros. Charles Lyne, J. J. Nicholas, Coombe, Chilcott, &c., &c.

The vice-chairs were occupied by the W.M. Thomas and P.M. Wells.

The Rev. Chap. Roberts, before commencing dinner, called for "Non nobis, Domine," which was sung by Bros. J. H. Groves, W. Bowen, of Swansea, and J. Snary, of Bristol.

Upwards of two hundred members of the Order were present.

The appetite's feast having been completed, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was anticipated with much pleasure.

A choice selection of glees, duets, songs, &c., were sung by Bros. H. J. Groves, of Newport; W. Bowen, of Swansea; and J. Snary, of Bristol, during the evening.

The President said, the first toast which he had to present required no words of eulogy from him—all would appreciate it right loyally—"The Queen and the Craft." (Pledged with Masonic honours.)

The P.G.M. of Bristol (Bro. D. W. Nash) here rose, and apologising for intruding any observations at that moment, intimated that his Lodge were about to return to Bristol; but before they left, he wished to state that they had all experienced a high gratification in having that day been permitted to join in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a New Masonic Hall in Newport. He hoped the warm interchange of social and brotherly feeling which now characterised the Bristol and Newport Lodges might long continue (cheers). This was not the first occasion on which they had been kindly and courteously received by the Newport Brothers, and they ardently wished for the period when they might reciprocate the fraternal kindness (hear, hear, and cheers). They would now depart, assuring their Newport Brothers that they earnestly wished them prosperity, and that the foundation-stone that day laid might prove the beginning of a success which should shortly raise the Province to as high a position in the Order of Freemasonry as any Province in the country.

The Rev. G. Roberts said he would propose, out of its order, the toast of the "Prov. G.M. of Bristol" (cheers). He assured the gentlemen from Bristol, that the Monmouth Brethren entertained the highest respect for them. Bristol was the great mart for commerce on the Severn; and she was always ready to pour out her treasures for other towns. She was the pioneer of commerce on the waves, as she had been to the towns on the banks of the Severn, and had added to the prosperity and intellect of the country. Bristol lent its aid when Masonry was weak in Monmouthshire, and they had learned to follow the bright example which Bristol had set them.

The President endorsed the sentiments of the last speaker; and the whole company rising, bade a hearty farewell "good night, and a pleasant voyage" to the friends whom Bro. Captain Howe was waiting to escort to the Severn. Bro. Captain Bowyer, Prov. G.M. for Oxfordshire, proposed the health of that great, brave, and magnanimous ally, the Emperor of the French, whose noble hospitality to our beloved Queen, and those who recently accompanied her Majesty to Paris, was so well known and gratefully felt; and whose conduct had completed the work of healing those jealousies which had existed between the two nations, previously to the great war in which both were at present engaged for the protection of a weaker ally, and the promotion of liberty throughout the world.—"The health of the Emperor of the French."—The toast was drunk with hearty enthusiasm.

Dep. Prov. G.M. Rolls gave "The Army and Navy," and expatiated on the beneficial effects of Masonry in a variety of circumstances (war included)—arresting the murderer's aim, saving life in moments of peril, and even on the battle-field staying the uplifted arm of an enemy. He felt that the army and navy at this moment deserved high appreciation, and national gratitude; it being well known that wherever British pluck and courage should carry our standard, there, sooner or later, would victory crown their chivalrous daring.

Bro. Major Maclurcan, of the First Devon Militia, returned thanks for the army—eloquently depicting the gallant successes of our army on the battle-fields of the Crimea, in illustration of his remark that the service deserved well of the country.

Bro. Charles Lyne, Esq., R.N., said he had hoped that Bro. Foote would have

been present to rise on behalf of the navy ; in whose absence, however, he would observe, the reason the other branch of the service had earned the greater portion of the honour in the present war, was, perhaps, owing to the fact that the enemy was afraid to show himself from secluded harbours and covering fortresses. The English navy, it should also be recollected, was formed to protect our shores and our commerce. Now, however, the fleets of England assailed the enemy on all assailable coasts ; while it was well known that our commerce, and that of our allies, France, Turkey, and Sardinia, was as open now as ever, except in trading with Russia. The English navy, then, had done its duty ; and if the Russ should show his face on the seas beyond his granite walls, no doubt the English navy would prove that it could earn glory and renown as the army had done.

Captain Tynte proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the diocese."

The Rev. Mr. Williams, curate of St. Paul's, Newport, said he was not desirous of superseding the speech of the Rev. Mr. Roberts, whom he much desired to hear ; but he would with pleasure return thanks for the toast which had just been pledged. He was very happy to have enjoyed so delightful a day ; and he trusted that though the clergy of the diocese were so feebly represented on that occasion, not many months would elapse ere several of them would be enrolled in the honourable order of Masonry.

The Rev. George Roberts, impelled by reminiscences of the period when he was a resident in this diocese, also spoke to the toast.

The President proposed the health of the Great Chief of Masonry, "The Earl of Zetland." The toast was rapturously received, and with Masonic honours.

Bro. Rev. Dr. Bowles rose and said, that as the next senior member of the G.L. of England, he begged to return thanks for the G.M., the Earl of Zetland. He had now the duty of returning thanks to the Silurian Lodge, for the second gratifying reception with which he had been honoured by them. His flights of eloquence were like those of a goose—no sooner on the wing, than down he fell again. But there was something in the proceedings of that day, like the magnetic power in iron—giving to the heart ideas, and to the tongue utterance, not before possessed. Their banquet, with its sociality, its wines, and fruits of other climes, tended to smooth the asperities of life, and to cultivate those fraternal attachments, with their gratifying results, which were so delightful in themselves, so pure, so lasting, and giving consolation even in the hour of death. They had met that day to assist in laying the foundation-stone of a building to be dedicated to the cultivation of moral, social, and religious Masonry. Their Prov. G.M. had that day laid the chief cornerstone of a structure which would be set apart for intellectual enjoyments, and the promotion of charity ; which would become a temple where liberality of soul would be encouraged—where they would revere the rights of conscience—promote human progress—seek, and he trusted, receive, the unity of spirit in the bond of peace—seek and find filial communion with the High and Holy One that inhabiteth eternity. While others sought to shut up God in creeds and denominations, and strove to fetter man in the bonds of intolerance and persecution, they would be bound together, not in the bonds of creeds, but of charity—the noblest of all bonds—in which he trusted they would ever be united. He now found that he had been entrusted with the toast of the evening, and which, he regretted, was not placed in hands that could do it justice. Much might be said upon the subject of his toast. He thought, however, it might justly be considered a waste of words to do more than to mention the name of one who had presided over the Monmouthshire Province for thirty years, and whose worth was highly appreciated therein—Prov. G.M. Tynte.

Addressing Colonel Tynte, in conclusion, the learned Doctor said : "May the staff of God's promises help you on your way, so that when that time comes which comes to all of us, the lamp of God's love may light you through the dark valley, and guide you in safety to the golden land. And I am sure that, in the ancient language of our Craft, all will say, So mote it be."

The Prov. G.M. said, if he had some difficulty that morning, in assembled Lodge, in thanking his Brothers, how much greater must be the difficulty to respond to his health, after the eloquent, kind, and feeling speech of his excellent friend, Dr. Bowles, who, most modestly likened the opening of his speech to the

flying of a very humble bird—(laughter)—though those who had heard him might more justly liken it to the upward soaring of a noble eagle, into the very sun of Masonry. He very sincerely trusted that the blessing of the Most High would rest on their work of that day, which, he hoped, would bear the fruits which had been so eloquently wished and foretold (applause). It was a long time since his appointment to preside over the Province. Many then present in the room were not born at that period. A new birth had been required for Masonry in Monmouthshire; for it had almost become a dead letter in the Province. He had felt this, and had consulted his royal master, the late Duke of Sussex, whose words he should never forget. "Let Masonry have its course," the royal duke observed—"attempt not to force it. The time would come when Masonry would be in a position of which its members would be proud. It might appear to die; but it would be gloriously resuscitated." Masonry was not dead in Monmouthshire. It here stood as high as in any Province in the Masonic world. Proud, indeed, was he, that he had had the high honour of presiding over the important proceedings of that day, which marked so distinguished an era in the history of the Order in Monmouthshire (cheers). It had been a source of regret to him, that he had not always been able to be with them. The business of the Province, however, had constantly been well carried on by Bro. Rolls, his deputy, and he took some credit to himself for having selected such a gentleman to fill the office. While his office had been almost a sinecure, that of Bro. Rolls had been a laborious and onerous one. All the officers of the Province, also, had carried out their duties efficiently and zealously, and few Lodges were in a better state than the Silurian and the Monmouth. Having acknowledged the toast, he said the silver trowel that day presented to him would be esteemed more than the most magnificent presentation of plate, and would be handed down to his son (who was present) as the proudest heir-loom in the family of a Mason. The worthy President resumed his seat amidst loud and repeated cheering.

Bro. Rolls said it gave him the greatest pleasure to propose to them the health of one of the oldest and best Masons in England, and who was looked up to with the greatest reverence. It was "The health of Col. Tynte, the Prov. G.M. for Somerset," the father of their chairman, and grandfather of Capt. Tynte, another of their officers, and who, amongst other good things that might be said of him, had contributed two whole bucks for their banquet.

Bro. Dr. Kent rose, and, in eloquent terms, eulogised Bro. Thomas (architect), whom he had known in Australia, where he had received him into the Lodge over which he had presided for two years. He was proud to witness the progress of Bro. Thomas, and the high estimation in which he was held by his Brother Masons.

The President said that as the time was fast flying, he would unite the names of the four Prov. G.M.'s of Hereford, Oxford, Australia, and Bengal, in one toast, and call on the company to pledge them heartily.

Bro. Dr. Bowles acknowledged the toast on behalf of himself and the other Prov. G.M.s; and referred to the proceedings of that day as a special solemnity, which would be long, pleasingly, and usefully remembered by all who witnessed it.

Bro. Lyne proposed the health of the Prov. G. Chaplain—the Rev. Bro. Roberts—to whose eloquence in the pulpit that day, his general efforts for the promotion for the welfare of the Order, and the success which had attended those efforts, the Lodges in this Province were so very greatly indebted.

The Rev. Chaplain said, the kindness with which they had received the toast connected with his name showed that the old feeling of Monmouthshire still remained, flourishing as ever, and that nothing in the world could possibly destroy that feeling of good fellowship which had been established; and though time and space might have separated them, still the good old feeling remained, and he could not forget old friends. Reminiscences and associations of those bonds which bound them together in the bond of charity and by the tie of love prompted him to make an effort to be present on that occasion; and he felt it would be well to visit his Brethren, especially when he heard what preparations were being made. He resolved to give himself up to them that day, whatever

inconvenience he might experience, and again receive those smiles and shakes of the hand, which were an index to what was felt by the heart. The R.W. the G.M. had told them that time and tide waited for no man: neither would railways nor telegraphs, or one of their excellent friends would have been present, but he was summoned to a distant place by the telegraph that morning; and because time was on the wing he would not detain them, or he might talk at great length, were he to yield to those feelings which were suggested by a visit to Monmouthshire. There was something in Monmouthshire which always entwined itself around his heart. It was in Monmouthshire that he first associated himself with Masonry. He was glad to say that the sun of Masonry had risen at Newport, the intellectual powers of which town were developing themselves every day, and in nothing more so than in Masonry, taking this day as an exponent of the intellect of Newport. He could recollect when the Newport Lodge was not recognised as it was now; but a change had taken place, and now it had become the centre and focus of the Masonic genius and mind. As they passed along in the procession, he said to his friend, that that beat what they undertook when the Newport docks were opened. There was no such gathering on that occasion, when the Masonic body quietly gave in their adhesion at the nuptials of the Usk and the Severn. On this occasion, by the manner in which Newport had come out, it was in effect saying, "These are the men in whom we can trust." He was sure that none but Masons could have produced such a mark of admiration as had been afforded, and have passed through such living walls and received such acclamations in voices and heart, as they had done.

The Chairman gave "The Mayor and Corporation, and success to the trade of Newport."

Bro. Alderman Mullock returned thanks, and hoped the Mayor would be a Mason before their next meeting.

After a few more toasts, one of which, "To the Memory of our Immortal Bro. Robert Burns," was drunk in solemn silence, and many good and humorous songs, the Brethren separated.

The new building, of which the foundation-stone was laid with the ancient Masonic ceremonials, is being built by subscription, the shares being entirely held by brethren of the mystic tie, and by the trust-deed is strictly confined to them. The management is by a Board of Governors, of which Charles Lyne, Esq., the Prov. Grand S.W. of the Province, is the chairman. The shares taken amount to upwards of £1,400 in value; and the amount of the contract is £1,770, but no difficulty is anticipated in increasing the number of shares to £1,850; which amount the entire expenditure, including furnishing and decorating, in the most complete manner, is calculated not to exceed. A short description of the building will, we have no doubt, prove by no means unacceptable to our readers. The whole building has a frontage of 109 feet, of which 41 feet is to Dock-street, and 68 feet to Ruperra-street; the angle, which is made circular, being appropriated to the Masonic entrance; and, from its peculiar and commanding situation, will form a conspicuous feature in the building. The whole of the basement is vaulted over, and will be appropriated for cellarage, to which there is a great demand in the neighbourhood; a separate entrance will give access to the cellars from Ruperra-street. The whole of the ground floors in both streets, as well as a portion of the other two floors in Dock-street, will be let as chambers, and for these, which will be commodious and well situated, numerous applications have already been received. The staircases and entrances to these chambers are quite distinct from those appropriated to the Masonic Hall, and every care seems to have been contrived to guard the precincts of the hall from the eyes of intruders. From the principal entrance, fronting the angle of the building, a stone staircase, with handsome balustrade, leads to a lobby on the landing, which forms the inner entrance to the Lodge. On the left of the lobby is placed the committee-room, 19 feet long by 13 wide, and 12 feet high; this room will also be occasionally used as a refreshment-room. On the right, is the Tyler's room, and in which also the muniments and ornaments of the Lodge will be kept; and, leading out of the

Tyler's room, is the treasury. Through the Tyler's room is entered the Lodge room or Masonic hall, a noble room, 45 feet by 24 feet, and 22 feet high. To the right of the entrance in the west, in an arched recess, will be placed the organ; and fronting the entrance in the east, likewise in a recess, and elevated on a dais of three steps, will be placed the Master's chair, over which will be a handsome canopy. A deeply coved and neatly decorated cornice runs entirely round the hall, and the seats will be elevated on a narrow dais of one step. The effect of this room, when decorated and embellished with the peculiar emblems and requirements of the Craft, will no doubt be splendid. The designs of the front are of the Venetian order of architecture, and consist, to Dock-street, of deeply recessed and arched windows, with a bold and dentilled string course and open balconies to the ground floor and first floors, and arched windows, with bold architraves, to the third floor. The front to Ruperra-street is, on the ground floor, somewhat similar to the Dock-street front, with the exception of the gateway leading to the cellars in the basement, before spoken of. On the first floor, however, the most conspicuous feature is three large windows lighting the Masonic hall, flanked on either side by a circular window, festooned at the lower arch. The heads of all these windows will be filled with Masonic emblems, which are likewise repeated in two medallions between the arches. The Masonic entrance, at the angle, has a flight of four steps, and is flanked on either side by columns, partly fluted, of the Ionic order, supporting the entablature and a handsome cast-iron balcony. The large window lighting the landing of the principal staircase is likewise flanked by columns, which are, in this case, of the Corinthian order, and wreathed with vine leaves; they support an arched head, with emblematic key-stones, and having the Masonic Arms carved in a recess. The whole of the angles of the building are strengthened and enriched by the rusticated quoins peculiar to Italian architecture; and the whole is crowned with a far projecting and rich cornice, with cantilevers, and capped with parapet and balustrade, having vases. The lower part of the front is intended to be principally of freestone, and the upper part cemented. Mr. Henry P. Polt, of Newport, is the builder; and the works are proceeding with the greatest energy and despatch under his auspices. The designs, as our readers are already aware, were furnished by Mr. R. G. Thomas, of Newport, and who is also at the same time the Master of the Silurian Lodge. The plans do great credit to that gentleman's taste, and elicited general admiration from the visiting Brothers; and the building certainly will prove an ornament to Newport.

SOUTH WALES.

BRECON.—On Saturday, the 28th of July, the Brecknock Lodge, No. 936, was opened at the Castle Hotel, Brecon, by Bro. F. Bolingbroke Ribbans, W.M. The Wardens, Col. Watkins, M.P. of Pennoyn, and Capt. Parland, of Woodlands, assisted by Bro. Ward, Bro. Bowen, Bro. Lascelles, Bro. Bishop, barristers on circuit, Bro. Capt. Brereton, Bro. Lieut. Dowding, and Bro. Scott. The Prov. G.M., by communication read in open Lodge, regretted his absence on account of his Parliamentary duties. Nothing further was done than opening the Lodge and investing the officers. The dinner was respectable, and the Brethren passed a pleasant evening, enlivened by the vocal powers of Bros. Lascelles, Bishop, and Dowding.

CARMARTHEN.—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 690).—The Brethren of this Lodge meet regularly, and work pleasantly and profitably; having plenty to do, and good promises for the future.

SURREY.

CROYDON.—*Frederick Lodge of Unity* (No. 661), Greyhound Hotel, Bro. Beans.—Bro. Richard Lea Wilson, P.M., as W.M.; Bro. E. D. Warrington, S.W.; Bro. Robert Burnaby, J.W. Edward Farncomb, Esq., of Filsham, St. Leonard's-on-Sea (nephew of Alderman Farncomb, who, during his mayoralty, gave such a splendid Masonic banquet at the Mansion-house), was initiated into Freemasonry. Bro. John Bristow was passed to the Second Degree, and Bro. Robert

Stewart, M.D., was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason; Bro. Frederick Slight, S.D., performing his duties admirably; and the veteran W.M., *pro tem.* giving all the three Degrees in full, with his usual clearness and despatch, for which he was afterwards complimented and thanked by the Brethren.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge* (No. 338), Old Ship Hotel.—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on Friday, September 21, the W.M. Bro. Gavin Elliot Pocock in the chair, Messrs. Frederick Ramadge, Edward Bright, and Daniel D. Geere, were initiated; Bro. Capt. Henry Stracey, M.P. for East Norfolk, was unanimously elected a joining member of this his Mother Lodge. The business was most efficiently performed, the W.M., as is customary in this Lodge, giving the charge to the newly initiated Brethren. There were about forty Brethren present. The visitors were Bro. E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; Bro. How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts and Surrey; Bro. Bannister, P.M., No. 47; Bros. Powell and Gutteridge. At half-past six the Brethren adjourned to banquet, which was laid out in Mr. Bacon's best style; and the W.M. having given due honour to the customary loyal and Masonic toasts, Bro. King, P.M., rose and said, that as there must necessarily be many members of the Order who were embarked in the great conflict in which France and England were engaged, he called on the Brethren to acknowledge the support England had received from our brave allies. The policy of Russia for the last fifty years had been devoted to the enslavement of Europe, and he asked, whence arose the support that upholds those factions that now distract Spain? Where the encouragement of King Bomba in Italy? Where the promotion of all those oppressions that disturb the peace of Europe, and attempts to throw back civilization to the point from whence it emerged centuries ago? Why, to Russia all these were due. The present was not the contest of France and England against Russia, but of civilization against barbarism. He proposed "Our brave allies," which received a most hearty response from every Brother present.

The W.M., in proposing "The Dep. Prov. G.M. of Sussex," said that Col. M'Queen was a true Mason in heart and zeal, and that the Sussex Brethren were deeply indebted to him for undertaking the office and resuscitating the Prov. G.L. As an initiate of the Clarence Lodge, they were proud of him.

Bro. Wilkinson, P.M. proposed the W.M., Bro. Pocock, who at all times had the good of Masonry at heart, and those who were then present had an opportunity of seeing the admirable manner in which he discharged the duties of the chair; his efforts in the cause of the Order were indefatigable.

The W.M., in acknowledgment, said that he was proud of being a free and accepted Mason, knowing how much it contributed to the happiness of our fellow-creatures, and he was satisfied it made us better friends to all. Before resuming his seat, the W.M. told the Brethren that he promised two Brethren, who were then far away in distant lands, Bros. Folkard and Vallance, that at the time he was speaking, they should each pledge a bumper to the prosperity of the Clarence Lodge, in which toast he invited the Brethren to join him.

The W.M. next proposed "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Patten, who complimented the W.M. on the excellent working of the Lodge; in which sentiment Bro. How also concurred; and as his appearance at the Clarence Lodge was a compliment not to him entirely personal, but rather as the representative of the *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, he was the more gratified by the recognition of that organ of the Craft, in which the true principles that govern the Order were promulgated to the world, and would, by the co-operation of the Fraternity, be the means of diffusing a better appreciation of Freemasonry to those without.

The toast of "The Past Masters of the Clarence Lodge" was acknowledged by Bro. Bell, who confessed that, however great effort preceding P.M.s had made, they were all outstripped by the present Master, who had first instituted a Lodge of Instruction.

"The newly initiated Brethren," "The Officers," &c. were given, and the Brethren separated soon after ten o'clock.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—*Provincial Grand Lodge*.—The annual meeting of this Lodge was held in the city of Worcester, on Thursday the 13th instant. The business of the Grand Lodge was transacted in the New Music Hall, which was very appropriately set out, adorned by the different Lodge furniture and banners. The R.W. Henry Charles Vernon (of Hilton Park), Prov. Grand Master, on the throne. Upwards of eighty Brethren assembled.

The minutes of the last Grand Lodge were read and confirmed, the Treasurer's report was read, showing a favourable balance in his hands; several claims for relief were duly considered, and liberally met. A letter was read from Bro. J. B. Hyde, tendering his resignation as Deputy Prov. G.M. (which he had held for some years), in consequence of his delicate health, which was accepted with deep regret. The sum of ten guineas was, on the proposition of the Prov. G.M., ordered to be forwarded to the Patriotic Fund. It appeared that the Lodges in the Province had subscribed liberally previously.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Bros. E. A. H. Lechmere, P.M., No. 772, Dep. Prov. G.M.; H. M. Wainwright, P.M., No. 730, P.G.S.W.; Edward Giles, P.M., No. 772, P.G.J.W.; Rev. A. G. Davies (W.M.), No. 730, P.G. Chaplain; William Masefield, No. 730, 313, P.G. Treas.; Bro. Renaud, P.M., No. 730, P.G. Registrar; R. P. Hill, (W.M.), No. 349, P.G. Sec.; John Williscroft, No. 838, P.G.S.D.; John Barber, No. 349, P.G. Supt. of Works; Edward Hopkins, No. 772, P.G.D. of Cers.; B. Brooks, No. 824, P.G. Asst. Dir. Cers.; William Bristow, No. 313, P.G.S.B.; William Done, No. 349, P.G. Org.; J. Wheeler, No. 824, P.G. Purs.; W. D. Lingham, William Wood, H.E. Isaac, J. Hughes, R. Smith, and Jabez Jones, No. 349, P.G. Stewards.

The Rev. W. Alfred Hill was then called upon to deliver an address "On the Uses and Abuses of Freemasonry;" after which a collection was made, and the sum of ten guineas directed to be sent to the Building Fund of the Masonic Boys' School, which, it appeared from the statement of the Deputy Prov. G.M., was in need of help. The R.W. Prov. G.M. moved a vote of thanks to the chaplain, for his highly talented, intellectual, and impressive lecture, which was unanimously carried. At intervals the organ, a splendid toned instrument, was ably played by Bro. Done, P.G. Org. The usual Lodge business having been concluded, the Brethren dined together in the Guildhall, where a first-rate banquet was prepared by Bro. Webb, of the Bell Hotel. The chair was taken at five o'clock by the Prov. G.M. The usual patriotic and Masonic toasts were given and well received, the evening being spent in the manner observed among Masons; the party separating at nine o'clock. The evening was much enlivened by a party of glee singers, under the leadership of Bro. Jabez Jones. We should add that on this occasion, Lodge No. 349 had the honour of receiving the Prov. Grand Lodge, and that the Prov. G.M. expressed himself pleased with all the arrangements.

We received, too late for insertion this month, a copy of Bro. Hill's eloquent address, which must necessarily be delayed till our next number.

DUDLEY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 313, at Bro. Roberts', the Saracen's Head, on the 4th, Bro. Hantill was passed to the Second Degree. Among the visitors present were the Rev. Bro. A. G. Davies, W.M., No. 730; and Bro. W. Barns, M.C. and P.M., No. 730.

YORKSHIRE.

The G.L. of this Province will be holden in the Freemasons' Hall, in Bradford, on Wednesday the 3rd of October, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A banquet will be provided at the Exchange Room, by Bro. Jonas Hill, at three o'clock.

KEIGHLEY.—A Provincial Grand Lodge of Improvement was holden in the Court House, Keighley, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July.

Present.—W.M.s George Fearnley, No. 251, P. Prov. S.G.W. as D. Prov. G.M.; Richard Carter, No. 73, P.P.S.G.W., as P.S.G.W.; Henry Farrer, No. 379, P.J.G.W.; James Hargreaves, No. 384, P.G. Sec.; Wm. Smith, No. 365,

P.G.D.C. ; John Booth, No. 322, P.S.G.D. ; W. H. Bailes, No. 162 and 298, P.P.S.G.D., as P.J.G.D. ; Isaac Booth, No. 332, P.G.S.W. ; J. O. Gill, No. 251, P.G. Purs. ; Bros. W. S. Thornton, No. 342, P.G.S. ; W. S. Alston, No. 365, P.G.S. ; Walter Bradley, No. 763, P.G.S. ; Wm. Cockshott, No. 332, as P.G.S. ; John Beckett, No. 727, P.G. Tyler ; George Ingleson, 384, P.G. Tyler ; and W.M.s, Officers, and Brethren from Lodges Nos. 73, 162, 251, 298, 322, 332, 342, 364, 365, 379, 384, 591, 642, 727, 763, 874, and 877, and Bro. Geo. Warriner, P.G. Steward.

The business of the day commenced by the W.M. and Officers of the Royal Yorkshire Lodge, No. 332, Keighley, opening in the Three Degrees.

In accordance with the Bye-law 1 of the Prov. G.L., which directs that "for the purpose of benevolence a Quarterly Prov. G.L. shall be holden, provided there be any application for relief," a dispensation from Bro. Charles Lee, W.D.P.G. Master, was read, empowering the Prov. G. Officer, or the P.Prov. G. Officer, the senior in rank who might be present, to act as the Dep. Prov. G.M., and to open and close the Prov. G.L., as if he had been present, specially confining the acts of the Prov. G.L. to the consideration of the petitions for relief, which were this day to be presented.

The Prov. G.L. was then opened in form, and the Minutes of the last Prov. G.L. were read.

Letters of apology for non-attendance, from the following Brethren were read, viz., — Rev. Bro. Josh. Senior, L.L.D., P.G.C., and P.P.J.G.W. ; Rev. J. G. Fardell, P.S.G.W. ; Bros. James Peace, P.P.J.G.W. ; William Dixon, P.G. Treas. ; J. H. Thompson, P.J.G.D.

The Petition of Widow May Battye, of Huddersfield, was presented.

Resolved—That the sum of £5 be appropriated to the relief of the Petitioner, and to be given to her in such sum or sums as the W.M. of the Huddersfield Lodge, No. 365, Huddersfield, may deem most beneficial.

The Petition of Grace Heywood, Widow of the late Major Heywood, of the Lodge of Peace, No. 174, Meltham, was presented and read.

Resolved—That the sum of £5 be appropriated to the Relief of the Petitioner, and to be given to her as the W.M. of the Lodge of Peace, may think will be best for her.

The Petition of Bro. Timothy Judson, of the Lodge of Three Graces, No. 591, Haworth, was presented and read.

Resolved—That the sum of £10 be appropriated to the Relief of the Petitioner, and to be given to him as the W.M. of the Three Graces, may deem most expedient.

The Petition of Betsy Sykes, Widow of the late Bro. James Sykes, of the Britannia Lodge, No. 162, Sheffield, was presented and read.

Resolved—That the sum of £10 be appropriated to the Relief of the Petitioner, and to be given to her as the W.M. of the Lodge of Britannia may consider most advisable.

The Petition of Isabella Hartley, Widow of the late Bro. John Hartley, of the Royal Forest Lodge, No. 575, Slaidburn, was presented and read, but in consequence of the informality of the Petition, it was withdrawn for the present by Bro. Wm. Blackmore, of that Lodge.

The Ritual Committee presented their Report, which was read to the Brethren.

It was proposed by Bro. W. H. Bailes, P.P.S.G.D., and seconded by Bro. Dr. Fearnley, P.P.S.G.W., that the next Prov. Meeting be held at Dewsbury.

It was also proposed by Bro. John Batley, W.M. of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 342, and seconded by Bro. Salmond, W.M. of the Lodge of Hope, No. 379, that the next Prov. Quarterly Meeting be held in the Lodge Room of the Hope Lodge, No. 379, Bradford.

These two propositions having been separately submitted to the meeting, it was

Resolved—That the Prov. Quarterly Meeting be held in the Lodge Room of the Lodge of Hope, No. 379, Bradford.

An expression of thanks from Widow Westody was made by Bro. W. Smith, P.G.D.C., for the kindness of the Brethren in placing her on the list of annuitants from the Benevolent Fund.

A similar statement from Bro. Lund, of the Royal Yorkshire Lodge, No. 332, was also made by Bro. Isaac Booth, P.G.S.W.

A portion of Scripture was read, and the Prov. G.L. was closed in form.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Harmony*, (No. 874).—On the 26th of July, Bro. Wm. Winn was raised to the Third Degree, the Lodge having been adjourned for that purpose. No business of importance has been transacted during the present month, owing to the removal of the Lodge to the Freemasons' Hall, in Salem-street, expressly built and furnished for the Brethren. It will be ready for occupation in September, and promises to be one of the finest Lodge establishments in Yorkshire, regarding size, convenience, and arrangements.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The regular meeting of the *Huddersfield Lodge* (No. 365), was held on the 30th of August, on which occasion a Brother was passed to the Second Degree, and two Brethren were raised to the Third Degree. The duties were performed by the W.M. very efficiently. A large number of Brethren were present, and both the working in Lodge and the festive board were characterised by that Brotherly love and harmony which so eminently distinguish this Lodge.

The Lodge of Truth (No. 763), assembled for the last time at the Rose and Crown Hotel, on Friday the 7th inst. Their next meeting will take place at the Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, which has just been built by this Lodge. The W.M., Bro. Lord Viscount Goderich, was not present, but he very kindly forwarded them a cheque for £20 towards their funds.

Amongst the visitors present on that occasion, was a Brother recently returned from the Crimea, who gave a deeply interesting account of Masonry among the Turks, and of the great value he had found Freemasonry to be during his absence from England.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Provincial Grand Lodge was held by special appointment, in the *Old Globe Lodge*, Scarborough, on Monday, the 10th September, 1855.

Present:—The Right Worshipful George Marwood, Esq., Dep. Prov. G.M., on the Throne; the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable the Lord Londesborough, S. Prov. G.W.; the Worshipful Charles Arden, J. Prov. G.W.; John Harland, P.J. Prov. G.W.; Christopher S. Bradley, P.J. Prov. G.W.; Very Worshipful Rev. William Hutchinson, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. Charles Eckersall, P. Prov. G. Chap. for Worcestershire; Charles Welsh Hollon, Prov. G. Treas.; Joseph Coltman Smith, Prov. G. Reg.; James J. P. Moody, P. Prov. G. Reg.; Jeremiah Stark, Prov. G. Sec.; Worshipful John Richardson, S. Prov. G.D.; Thomas Feetam, P.S. Prov. G.D.; Thomas Turnbull, P.S. Prov. G.D.; Anthony Bannister, J. Prov. G.D.; William Banks Hay, P.J. Prov. G.D.; C. C. E. Hopkins, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; William Plows, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; George Smurthwaite, Pro. G. Dir. of Cers.; William Bean, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Stevenson, P.P.G. Dir. of Cers.; Mark L. Simpson, Prov. G.S.B.; J. Broadhead, P. Prov. G.S.B.; Henry Ion Earle, Prov. G. Stan. B.; G. Warriner, P.M.G. Stews.' Lodge; Bros. John Booker, Prov. G. Purs.; William Cookson, Prov. G. Tyler. P.G. Stewards for the year:—Bros. William Martin, No. 795; John Marshall, No. 827; Joseph Gibson, No. 876; Robert Brown, No. 913; Seth Gregory, No. 926; James Chambers, No. 926.

All the Lodges in the Province communicated by Representatives present.

The Prov. G.L. was opened in due form and with solemn prayer; the Minutes of the last Prov. G.L. were read and confirmed.

The Dep. Prov. G.M. regretted having to inform the Brethren that, in consequence of the severe indisposition of the Countess of Zetland, the Most Worshipful the G.M. was prevented attending on this occasion.

The Prov. G. Treasurer's Accounts were audited by the Worshipful Masters of the Humber and Lennox Lodges, who pronounced them to be correct; and after being read over, were unanimously approved of.

The following Brethren were appointed Prov. G. Officers for the ensuing year, with the exception of Bro. Hollon, Prov. G. Treasurer, who was unanimously elected. Very Worshipful George Marwood, Esq., D. Prov. G.M.; The Right Hon. the Lord Londesborough, S. Prov. G. W.; Wormley E. Richardson, J.

Prov. G.W. ; Rev. William Hutchinson, M.A., Prov. G. Chap. ; Joseph Coltman Smith, Prov. G. Reg. ; Jeremiah Stark, Prov. G. Sec. ; Worshipfuls Frederick W. Hudson, S. Prov. G.D. ; John Fothergill, J. Prov. G.D. ; John Knaggs, Prov. G. Supt. of Works ; William Cowling, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. ; Robert Stamford, Prov. G.S.B. ; George Milne, Prov. G. St. B. ; George J. Skelton, Prov. G. Org. ; Bros. John Booker, Prov. G. Purs. ; William Cookson, Prov. G. Tyler.

Six Prov. G. Stewards, one from each of the six Senior Lodges in the Province, to be named by the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, the names to be transmitted to the Prov. G. Sec., for the approval of the Most Worshipful G.M.

The Very Worshipful Dep. Prov. G.M. then gave notice that the next Prov. G.L. for this Province would be held in the Union Lodge, in the city of York.

The Very Worshipful Dep. Prov. G.M. congratulated the Brethren on the kind feeling which prevailed among the different Lodges ; and expressed his gratification at meeting so numerous an assemblage of Brethren (about 200 being present.) He was glad to know that Masonry was increasing in this Province. He had had the pleasure of dedicating a new Lodge at Filey during the present year ; and was happy to be able to inform the Brethren that there had been an increase of contributing Members to this Prov. G.L. during the last three years, of no less than 168 Members.

The Prov. G.L. was then closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

At six o'clock in the evening, the banquet took place in the Town-hall, which was kindly lent by the Corporation for the occasion. The Hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, appropriate Masonic devices, and Masonic banners. The Dep. Prov. G.M., preceded by his Standard and Sword-bearers, and attended by the Prov. G. Officers and Stewards, entered the Hall in procession, and took his seat amidst the flourish of trumpets ; the whole of the Brethren standing in due form, under their respective banners, and wearing the insignia of their various orders. The spacious orchestra was appropriated to the ladies, upwards of one hundred of whom were admitted by ticket.

The D. Prov. G.M. then briefly announced the gratifying intelligence just received by telegraph, and kindly communicated by Bro. Theakson, that the south side of Sebastopol had been won by the Allied Armies. This intelligence was received with vociferous cheering and great excitement. At this moment the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the orchestra, the jewels and rich appointments of the numerous Brethren, all standing in their various orders, added to the tasteful decorations of the room, presented altogether a most imposing spectacle.

The dinner was supplied by Bro. Millhouse, of the George Hotel, under the auspices of the Worshipful M. and Brethren of the Old Globe Lodge, and included every delicacy of the season, and elicited the approbation of all present.

As soon as the cloth was drawn, the Dep. Prov. G.M. proposed the health of "Her Majesty the Queen, long life and happiness to her." The graceful manner in which he alluded to the depth of feeling and sympathy Her Majesty had always entertained for her noble Army in the East, and the fervent gratitude and joy she must necessarily experience on hearing of the glorious success of the Allied Armies, now in possession of the prize for which they had so long contended, produced a powerful impression on the assemblage. The Dep. Prov. G.M. invited the ladies to join the Brethren in drinking the toast in Champagne, to which request they kindly and cordially responded. The toast was drunk with the most enthusiastic and long-continued applause ; and the Masonic version of the National Anthem was sung by the whole assemblage in a very effective manner.

"Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family" was next proposed.

The "Health of the Ladies," and more especially those who have favoured the Brethren with their attendance at this banquet, was proposed by the Dep. Prov. G.M. and received with loud plaudits. The Ladies then retired amidst the cheering of the company, the Band playing "Here's a Health to all good Lasses," a large number of the Brethren joining in the song.

The remainder of the evening was passed in accordance with the ancient usages of the Craft, and was spent with that love and kind feeling which are the genuine characteristics of Freemasonry.

The arrangements were altogether highly satisfactory ; and the Worshipful M. of the Old Globe Lodge and his Committee cannot but be gratified at the admirable result which attended their arduous exertions.

ROYAL ARCH.

CARMARTHEN.—*The Merlin Chapter* (No. 699).—This Chapter has been recently opened ; its meetings are held at the Albion Hotel, in Carmarthen. The Principals are Comps. Ribbans, Z. ; Tardrew, H. ; and W. R. Davies, J. Under such indefatigable Masons it promises to work well.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Provincial Grand Lodge*.—The 5th of September will be remembered for many years to come in Royal Arch Masonry, as being the revival, or rather the resumption, of the Prov. Grand Chapter of Northumberland and Berwick-upon-Tweed, which had remained dormant since 1837 ; when the last Grand Chapter was held by the late Lord Durham, then Grand Superintendent of this Province.

The present Grand Superintendent of the Province, the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, with that desire he always manifests in the promotion of Freemasonry in all its branches, no sooner received his patent as Grand Superintendent—which only reached him in August last,—than he signified to the Principals elect of Chapter de Swinburne his desire of being present at their Installation, and likewise that he would hold his first Grand Chapter in their hall, after the proceedings of the Installation were terminated. Accordingly, the above day was appointed for both these meetings, which took place as follows :—

The Chapter de Swinburne was opened at two o'clock. Present—Most Excel. the Grand Superintendent the Rev. E. C. Ogle ; Excel. Comp. E. D. Davis, Z. No. 614, as Z. ; Most Excel. Richard Medcalf, P.Z., No. 586, and Dep. Grand Master, as H. ; Excel. Comp. John Barker, as J. Besides the following—P.Z. R. B. Ridley, No. 586 ; W. Punshear, No. 586 ; J. J. Challoner, H., No. 586 ; B. J. Thompson, P.J., No. 614, as P. Soj., and other Companions of the neighbouring Chapters.

After the usual routine business, and balloting for two Brothers for exaltation, Comp. Thos. Pattinson, E., read a petition, that was agreed upon at the previous Chapter, to the Grand Superintendent, for dispensation to instal Excel. Comp. John Barker, elected as Z. who had not served as H. ; and Excel. Comp. B. J. Thompson, elected as H., but who had not completed a twelvemonth in that office. The Dispensation, granting the prayer of the petition, having also been read, the Excel. Z. in the chair, E. D. Davis proceeded to exalt Brother the Rev. C. Moody, vicar of Newcastle, to this Sublime Degree, which was done in such an impressive manner by the eloquent Companion, that, at its termination, all who were present, and the newly-exalted Companion, expressed their thanks for the admirable manner in which the ceremony had been conducted.

After the Exaltation, the Installation was proceeded with, when Excel. Comp. John Barker was installed as Z. ; Excel. Comp. B. J. Thompson, as H. ; Excel. Comp. Thos. Pattinson, as J. ; the ceremony in each installation being performed by Excel. Comp. E. D. Davis, in his usual effective manner.

On the Comps. being admitted, Excel. Comp. John Barker, Z. installed the following officers for the ensuing year :—Comps. John Hopper, as E. ; J. R. Hodge, N. ; John L. Donald, P. Soj. ; Fredk. Wilford, 1st As.-Soj. ; Fredk. Myers, 2nd As.-Soj. ; B. J. Thompson, Treas. ; Alex. Dixon, Jan.

This ceremony being over, the Excel. Comp. Z. announced that the Grand Superintendent of the Province would proceed to hold his first Grand Chapter. The Prov. Grand Superintendent having been announced, was received by the Chapter with usual honours, and on his taking his seat on the Throne, declared the Chapter open as a Grand Chapter.

After having stated that he took the first opportunity of calling the Grand Chapter together after receipt of his Patent, regretting that since 1837 no meeting had taken place ; and after some fraternal remarks, the Grand Superintendent appointed and installed the following Excel. Comps. as his officers for the ensuing year :—Richard Medcalf, G.H. ; Edward D. Davis, G.J. ; Mark L. Jobling, G.E. ;

William Dalziel, G.N. ; R. B. Ridley, G.P. Soj. ; John Barker, 1st G.As.-Soj. ; Benj. J. Thompson, 2nd G. As.-Soj. ; Rev. Clement Moody (Grand Treasurer of Province, unanimously elected), G. Treas. ; W. R. Todd, G. Reg. ; Thos. Pattenson, G.S.B. ; James Donald, G.D.C. ; W. Johnson, G. Stan. B. ; J. S. Challoner, G. Jan.

On the Grand Chapter being closed, the Grand Superintendent and Grand Officers, honoured the banquet of Chapter de Swinburne with their presence, at the George Inn, where Bro. Carman provided a most sumptuous repast, which gave unbounded satisfaction to all the Comps. During the evening, the newly Exalted Comp. the Rev. Clement Moody, vicar of Newcastle, than whom no one has so much at heart the extension of education, especially in this town, gave the first hint of a scheme for the establishment of a Masonic school for classical education, embracing the present modern languages, and other requirements of the day, at which the sons of Masons in this neighbourhood might receive a first-class education ; and where those sons of Masons, who, were either left orphans without means, or otherwise recommended, would be sent for education at this school at the expense of the Prov. Fund of Benevolence, and the Lodges who would contribute in the neighbourhood to form a general fund for such really Masonic objects. The Grand Superintendent, with that liberality that so greatly distinguishes him in all good works, promised a subscription of £100 ; the Vicar, £20 ; Excel. Comp. E. D. Davis, the half of the gross proceeds of a Masonic bespeak in the Theatre Royal, which, with the exertions of the Masonic body, he fully expected would amount to £50. Other Comps. offered sums and support, according to their means. We heartily wish the scheme a successful issue.

SURREY.—*Frederick Chapter of Unity* (No. 661). — The Companions of this Chapter met on Tuesday, the 28th of August, at Croydon. Comps. Charles Beaumont, M.E.Z. ; J. W. Shillito, H. ; and F. Kelly, J. Bro. Robert Burnaby, of the Lodge No. 661, was exalted into this Sublime Degree by the M.E.Z., it being the first time he had occupied the chair.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—On Tuesday, the 18th, the Quarterly Chapter of No. 730, was held at the Hotel, Dudley, at which meeting the officers for the ensuing year were duly invested. They consisted of the following :—Comps. Masefield, M.E.Z. ; W. Barns, H. ; Renaud, J. ; Rev. A. G. Davies, Scribe E. ; Dudley, P.S. ; Rev. A. H. Gwynne, 1st A.S. ; E. L. Cresswell, 2nd A.S. ; Bateman, Treas. ; Howell, J. The Comps. adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, none of the candidates having presented themselves for exaltation. They consisted of six in number, and when exalted, will make the Chapter the strongest in the Province. Considering the Chapter is only twelve months old, its progress has been extraordinary.

IRELAND.

NORTH MUNSTER.

LIMERICK.—Major-General Sir James C. Chatterton, Bart., K.H., we understand, has received a very flattering address of congratulation, upon his appointment to the command of this district, from the Prince Masons of the Grand Rose Croix Chapter, No. 1, of Cork. The address is beautifully engraved on vellum, with the seal of the chapter attached. The Major-General, immediately upon his arrival here, was appointed an honorary member of the Prince Masons Chapter, No. 4, of this city, and also of Lodge No. 13, Limerick, in testimony of their high sense of his distinguished position as a man and of his private virtues. The gallant officer has attained the highest rank in Masonry, being of the 33rd Degree ; he is also Prov. G.M. of the Province of Munster.

COLONIAL.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE are indebted to the R.W. Bro. Dr. Kent, Prov. G. M. for South Australia, for the *Adelaide Observer* of June 23, by which we learn that at the first levee held by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard MacDonnell, the Masonic body, under the presidency of the Dep. Prov. G. M. (Dr. Kent the Prov. G.M. being in England), presented the following address:—

“To his Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

“May it please your Excellency—

“We, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia, approach your Excellency in the name of the Brethren of the Craft, to offer our sincere and fraternal congratulations upon your safe arrival amongst us.

“We beg to assure your Excellency, as her Majesty’s representative, of our heartfelt loyalty and warm attachment to her person and throne.

“We congratulate ourselves upon the circumstance of your Excellency’s being a member of an Order, which, from its formation, has numbered amongst its patrons the most distinguished men of every age, and the principles of which are founded on liberality, brotherly love, and charity, pointing out to its disciples a correct knowledge of the Great Architect of the Universe, and of all the moral laws which he has ordained for their government. At a distance of many thousand miles from our mother-country we have sought to raise up the temple of Masonry, and boast that we are now enabled to congratulate ourselves upon the security of the foundations we have laid. We rejoice at its progress; because we feel a deep conviction of the beneficial influences which it exercises over mankind, of its tendency to promote moral advancement, and to engender human happiness.

“Aware as your Excellency is that our system is divested of every political and religious dissension and prejudice, but strictly confined to the advancement of the liberal arts and sciences, we trust that upon all occasions where charity and education are our objects your Excellency will be pleased to become our patron.

“In conclusion, we offer you our best wishes for your health and that of your family. May the Great Architect of the Universe prosper all your undertakings for the welfare of those committed to your charge. May His all-seeing eye watch over you, and guard you and yours from all impending danger, that you may long live to occupy the favour of your sovereign, and the respect of those you are called upon to govern.

“*Adelaide, 20th June, 1855.*”

To which his Excellency replied as follows:—“Brethren of the Masonic Order, I accept with pleasure, because I know your sincerity, the assurance of your attachment to the person and throne of our beloved sovereign, and am happy to find that an institution designed to promote charity, diffuse education, and elevate the moral tone of society, has so widely and firmly spread its roots through this province. I cannot but know that the cause of order and good government, in every accession to your body, acquires an additional supporter; and even they who are unacquainted with the deeper mysteries of our Craft, may well suppose that the throne possesses its firmest defenders amongst a body recently presided over by one of the most amiable princes of the Royal family, and uncle of our most gracious Queen, and of which her Majesty’s distinguished consort is even

now a leading and honoured member. I thank you for the additional proof, furnished by your address, of the friendly feeling and support with which you are prepared to welcome my administration, and in return beg to assure you that you may count on my patronage and fraternal support of the laudable objects which our Craft is ever desirous of advancing. In conclusion, I fain would hope that we may all so live in amity, and so practise good works and charity, that they who doubt the real worth of a Craft, some of whose proceedings and doctrines are in part shrouded by a mystery, impenetrable to the uninitiated, may at least learn from our efforts to improve themselves, so that he who seeks to be a good Mason must first strive to be a good man."

AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS.

The members of the Orleans Lodge, No. 78, at New Orleans, passed a series of resolutions expressing their regret for the loss Freemasonry had sustained by the decease of Bro. John G. Hardill. We cannot afford space for the entire report that has been forwarded to us, but the two following resolutions convey the high estimation in which Bro. Hardill was held:—

"That in the death of Bro. John G. Hardill, the cause of humanity has lost one of its strongest friends, our country one of its most enterprising and useful citizens, and Freemasonry one of its brightest ornaments."

"That while we bow with submission to the decree of Omnipotence which has called him hence, we sincerely and deeply deplore his loss as that of a warm-hearted friend, and a true and faithful Brother."

GERMANY.

MECKLENBURG.—In Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz exist at present fourteen Lodges, one of which has been inactive for a few years. The centesimal anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry in Mecklenburg was celebrated on the 15th of May, 1854. The history of the Craft in both Mecklenburgs may be divided into three periods, from the year 1754 to 1756, 1760 to 1783, 1799 to 1853. A pamphlet, published by Bro. A. F. Polik, gives a very interesting account, not only of the history of Freemasonry in the said duchies, but also of historical facts, illustrative of the history of Freemasonry in Germany.

HANOVER.—Hanoverian Lodges have to record a very pleasing event, namely, the initiation of both the nephews of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the Princes Ernest and George, in the Lodges of "Frederick" and "Black Boar" in Hanover, on the 4th of May, 1855. It is a satisfactory proof given from the throne, that notwithstanding all calumniations, the true and noble efforts of Masonry are more and more acknowledged. In celebration of this event, the Dep. G.M., Jaberger, presented a sum of 5,000 dollars (£750) to the building fund of the new Lodge.

BRESLAU.—On the 28th of June, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia visited one of our Lodges, where deputations from all the Lodges of the Province were present. The M.W. Grand Master pronounced chiefly against the hostilities offered by a certain party of the clergy, and was of opinion, that those gentlemen ought to be invited to join the Order, under the condition, that if they were then not convinced of the absurdity of their accusations against the Lodges, they should be dissolved.

Obituary.

BRO. THOMAS MORRIS, W.M.

Died, at Poonamallee (*en route* to Bangalore, while proceeding for the benefit of his health), universally regretted, after an illness of some duration, Bro. Thomas Morris, W.M., Lodge Pilgrims of Light, No. 831, and Translator to the Queen's Supreme Court of Judicature, and the Honourable Company's Court of Foujdaree Udalut, at Madras. Bro. Morris was well known for the amiability of his temper, and as the advocate of liberal principles. His "open hand and purse" are proverbial in this good city; the different charities, the orphan, and widow, have lost a liberal contributor, and the troubled in spirit a sympathising friend, ever ready with his counsel and advice to allay grief and sorrow. His consistent Christian life is so well known, that it would be superfluous to dilate on it. Bro. Morris lately attended the ministry of Bro. Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., incumbent of Christ Church, and his friends feel hopeful of his reception into those mansions above, where the Great Architect of the Universe, that great I Am, rules and reigns for ever.—So mote it be.

Notwithstanding the distance from the Presidency, immediately the death of Bro. Morris was telegraphed, the Brethren of his Lodge, and several of his private friends, lost no time in procuring post carriages and transit couches, in order to be permitted to testify their high respect for the deceased by following his remains to their last resting-place. The service was performed by Bro. W. H. Taylor, B.C.L., chaplain to the Prov. G.L., and the body interred in the Protestant churchyard. Three soldiers of the 74th Highlanders, and Bro. C. Fisher (an intimate friend) bearing the coffin.

BRO. HENRY MORRELL COX.

Died, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at his residence, Westbourne Park, after a long and painful illness, Bro. Henry Morrell Cox. Bro. Cox was initiated in the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4, and was for many years a member of the Lodge of Harmony, Richmond, No. 317, and also of the Chapter of Iris.

BRO. GEORGE FURNELL.

At his house, in Percy Square, Limerick, on the 28th of August, Bro. George Furnell, Prov. G.T. of North Munster; an old and upright magistrate, and the treasurer of the county of Limerick, deeply regretted by his respectable family and a numerous circle of acquaintance, as an honest man and an ardent and sincere friend.

BRO. THOMAS EDWARDS, P.M.

On the 26th of August, at his residence, 7, Cabra Terrace, Dublin, Bro. Thomas Edwards, P.M. and Sec. of Lodge No. 93, Dublin; a Brother much respected.

BRO. COLONEL FREDERICK RODOLPH BLAKE.

At Rottingdean, Sussex, on the 23rd of August, Bro. Frederick Rodolph Blake, Lieut.-Col. of the 33rd regiment of Foot. He led his regiment at the battle of the Alma, and continued in the camp before Sebastopol until incapacitated by a severe attack of fever; he was compelled to return home, but the disease had taken too deep root, and he finally sank. Bro. Blake was a member of the Union Lodge, No. 13, Limerick, and S.G.W. of the Prince Masons. He was a son of the late Wm. Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Hertfordshire.

PROVINCIAL LODGES AND CHAPTERS;

Their Places of Meeting, and the Proprietors of Hotels where they are held; also, other Hotels kept by Brethren in the Provinces.

* * * This list will be continued.

CORNWALL.

- CALLINGTON.—*Loyal Victoria Lodge*, No. 750, last Mon. Bull's Head Inn.
 FALMOUTH.—*Love and Honour Lodge*, No. 89, second Mon. Freemasons' Hall, Royal Hotel; the Volubian Chapter meeting at the same place.
 HAYLE.—*Columbian Lodge*, No. 659, first Tues. White Hart Hotel, Bro. Crotch.
 HELSTON.—*True and Faithful Lodge*, No. 400, first Mon. Star Hotel, Bro. C. Andrew.
 PENZANCE.—*Mount Sinai Lodge*, No. 142, third Tues. Masonic Hall.
 REDRUTH.—*Druid's Lodge of Love and Liberality*, No. 859, fourth Mon. Masonic Rooms.
 ST. AUSTELL.—*Peace and Harmony Lodge*, No. 728, first Wed. n. f.m. White Hart Hotel, Bro. Dunn.
 TRURO.—*Phoenix Lodge of Honour and Prudence*, No. 415, third Mon. Masonic Rooms, Pydar-street.

CUMBERLAND.

- CARLISLE.—*Crown and Mitre Hotel*, Bro. Gray.

DORSETSHIRE.

- WAREHAM.—*Lodge of Unity*, No. 542, first Thurs. Town Hall and Red Lion Hotel, Bro. Yearsley.

KENT.

- FOLKSTONE.—*Temple Lodge*, No. 816, first Mon. near f.m. George Inn, Mr. Bolt.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

- BYKER, near Newcastle.—*St. Peter's Lodge*, No. 706, Hope and Anchor, Bro. J. Allison, No. 706.
 GATESHEAD.—*Lodge of Industry*, No. 56, Queen's Head Inn, Miss Murray.
Borough Lodge, No. 614, Black Bull Inn, Bro. Charles Brinton, No. 614.
 MORPETH.—*Lodge de Ogle*, No. 919, Black Bull, Mr. Pringle.
 NORTH SHIELDS.—*St. George's Lodge*, No. 624, George Tavern, Bro. Wm. Coxon, No. 624.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—*Lodge*, No. 24, Freemasons' Hall.
Northern Counties Lodge, No. 586, Private Room.
Lodge de Loraine, No. 793, Freemasons' Hall.
 SOUTH SHIELDS.—*St. Hilda's Lodge*, No. 292, Golden Lion Hotel, Wm. Cook.

SUSSEX.

- BRIGHTON.—*Royal Clarence Lodge*, No. 383, third Frid. Assembly Rooms, Old Ship Hotel, Mr. R. Bacon.
Royal York Lodge, No. 394, first Tues. Old Ship Hotel.
 Royal York Hotel, Old Steine, Bro. H. Pegg, No. 338; White Horse Hotel, East-street, Bro. J. Bacon, No. 394; Sussex Arms, East-street, Bro. Jones, No. 394; New Ship Hotel, Ship-street, Bro. C. Sprake, No. 394; Castle Inn, Castle-street, Bro. R. Starr, No. 394; Blacksmiths' Arms, 142, North-street, Bro. H. Saunders, No. 394; Battle of Waterloo, Rock Mews, Bro. B. Moy,

No. 394 ; Freemasons' Tavern, Terminus-road, Bro. J. Jackson, No. 394 ; Prince of Wales, Clarence-square, Bro. J. Cleveley ; Lord Nelson, Russell-street, Bro. J. Cottrell, No. 394.

HOVE.—Kerrison's Arms, Bro. D. Knowles, No. 394 ; Wick Inn, Bro. J. Nye, No. 394.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTER.—*Worcester Lodge*, No. 349, Bell Hotel, Bro. Webb.

YORKSHIRE.

BAILDON.—*Airdale Lodge*, No. 543, Malt Shovel Inn, Bro. John Smith, No. 543.

DOBCROSS, Saddleworth.—*Lodge of Candour*, No. 422, Swan Hotel, Bro. Thomas Lawton, No. 422.

HUDDERSFIELD.—*Lodge of Harmony*, No. 342, Masonic Hall, South Parade.

Huddersfield Lodge, No. 365, White Hart Hotel ; a Lodge of Instruction every Frid.

Lodge of Truth, No. 763, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street ; George Hotel, Bro. Wigney, No. 342 ; Imperial Hotel, Bro. Bradley ; Zetland Hotel, Bro. Milnes.

NOTICE.

THE EDITOR requests that ALL COMMUNICATIONS may be sent to him at 74-5, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, by the 20th of each month AT LATEST, to insure their insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRESS of matter this month necessitates our omitting Notes and Queries and several other matters we wished to have appeared in the present number.

THE MARK DEGREE.—We have been honoured by some ungrammatical vituperation from the pen of Mr. Gaylor, G. Scribe N. of Scotland, in the pages of a contemporary, because we published an account of the installation of a W.M. in the London Bon-Accord Lodge of Mark Masters. The argument upon the "vexata quæstio" of the Bon-Accord Lodge has been admitted from both sides fairly in our columns, and if any irregularity has arisen (?), it is mainly attributable to the pirouetting inconsistency of the Scottish Chapter, in giving and rescinding powers. One thing is certain, that abuse is no slight token of discomfiture ; and when we see the former element profusely bespattering a worthy body of men from the pen of Mr. Gaylor, in bad English and worse spelling, the perilous position of the Scottish correspondence entrusted to such a "Scribe" strikes us forcibly, while the letter "N." affixed to this title becomes singularly suggestive.

"THE FREEMASONS' FRIEND."—We beg to thank Messrs. Tucker for the periodical from India, and will draw attention to it at the earliest opportunity. We are obliged also for their observation as to the "Overland Circular."

"P.M. No. 698, LUTON."—We will obtain, if possible, the name of the parish in which the land is situate, and shall be glad of any information as to the point in question meanwhile which you may be able to obtain.

"WILLIAM PELL, PHIL. DR."—Your note arrived after our leaving England, but we shall be glad to hear more of the proceedings at Ulm, and to receive any papers from yourself upon the topics you propose.

"BRO. F., NEWCASTLE."—A new and revised edition of "The Book of the Lodge" is preparing, by Dr. Oliver, also new editions of his "Theocratic Philosophy" and "Signs and Symbols."

"A READING (BERKS) BROTHER" is informed, that the quarterly meetings of the governors and subscribers to the Boys' School are held at the office of the institution, 34, Great Queen-street, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October. The quarterly general meeting of the Girls' School is held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October. (*Vide Advertisement.*)

"LODGE, No. 838."—We are desired by Bro. Bristow to contradict the statement in our last number of his having concurred in some remarks made by Bro. Wigginton, and his making some suggestion thereon. We presume our informant must have been mistaken in the person.

"P.M."—We have received your letter, but hope that even at the eleventh hour, a sense of justice to an injured man will cause the Board to see its error, and render further remarks unnecessary.

"NEW BROOMS."—Certainly the tavern is assuming a very different aspect; the house had been most shamefully neglected, and as the Board have now the authority of G.L. for the work of renovation, we must "let by-gones be by-gones," and hope success will attend the new proprietors, who certainly deserve our good wishes for the liberality and good taste displayed in the decorations.

"J. S."—The appointment of Bro. Herbert Lloyd will, we hope, enable the Lodge of Benevolence to test the validity of foreign certificates. We remember to have heard the late Bro. Lepee state, that all French certificates required the endorsement of the G. Sec. of the G. Orient to render them valid.

By the *Quebec Mercury* of August 11, we learn that the R.W. Bro. Tisdall, of the G.L. of the State of New York, at a visit he made to Quebec, made our colonial Brethren acquainted with his labours in the cause of Freemasonry, in being engaged in the publication of a serial, called the *Universal Masonic Library*, in which was published, at one-third the cost of the original English editions, the works of Dr. Oliver and others; also a reprint of the London *Freemasons' Monthly Magazine*, owing to the great facilities enjoyed in the States, was issued at much less than half the cost of the original. Of course this is an easy matter for our Yankee Brother, as it costs him only paper and print, whilst we have to pay for the brains.

"J. B."—The Book of Constitutions, clause 1, p. 18, settles the point very clearly:—"Every regularly elected and installed Master, who has executed the office for one year, shall, so long as he continues a subscribing member of *any* Lodge, rank as a Past Master, and be a member of Grand Lodge. Subscription as a member of *any* Lodge is sufficient to preserve his rank and rights as a Past Master." This rule of the G.L. of England of course governs the Provincial G. Lodges, and a Past Master of one province would necessarily preserve his rank in another province. This same rule of G.L. governs also the regulations of G. Chapters. But the subscription must be regularly kept up; for ceasing to subscribe for twelve months alienates the privilege.

PROV. GRAND CHAPTERS.—There is no regulation as to what rank Companions should hold to render them eligible for office in Grand Chapter, but we know of no instance in which any other than a Present or Past *first* Principal held any office but that of Janitor in Grand Chapter.

"G. E., MONTREAL."—We wish to answer your questions not only accurately but totally, so we have retained them still for further discussion.